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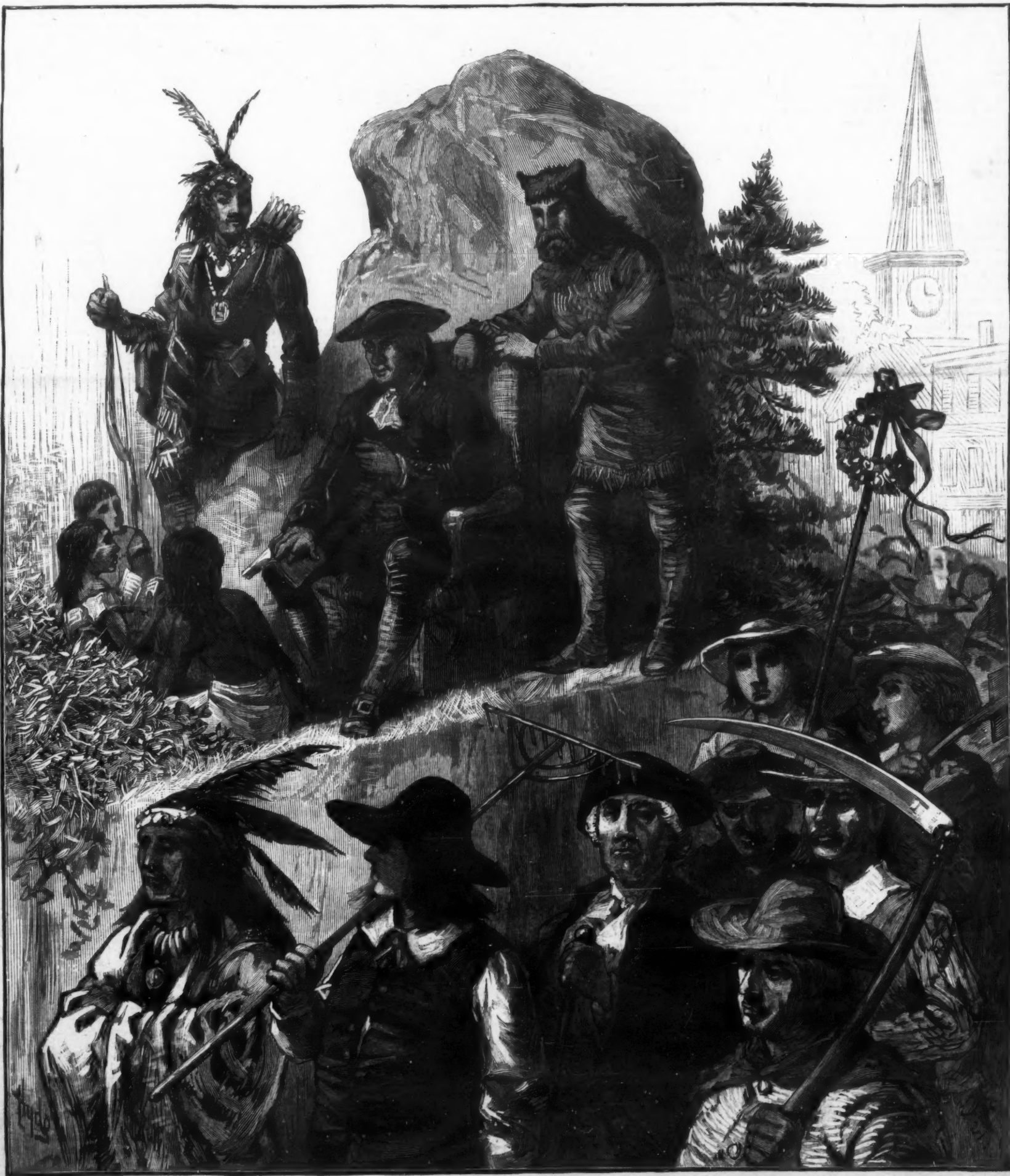
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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NEW JERSEY.—CELEBRATION AT NEWARK, OCTOBER 8TH, OF THE BI-CENTENNIAL OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST GERMAN COLONY IN THIS COUNTRY—THE TABLEAU OF ZEISBERGER, WITH THE MORAVIAN BROTHERS, TEACHING THE INDIANS.—SEE PAGE 123.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,

55, 55 & 57 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 13, 1883.

We give in the present number of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER the first of a series of papers on PROTECTION vs. FREE TRADE. The argument for Protection is presented by PROFESSOR DENBLOW, the distinguished Western advocate of that doctrine. The opposite view will be presented by a gentleman of equal distinction among political economists. This series of controversial papers will be found well worthy of study by all students of this increasingly important question.

THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

ANOTHER important victory has been won by the Western Union Telegraph Company—this time in the courts.

On the 19th of January, 1881, the Western Union entered into an agreement with the American Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies for the purchase of the franchises, plant and all property vested in these two companies, for a total consideration of \$23,400,000; this was payable in Western Union Stock, 84,000 shares to the Atlantic and Pacific, and 150,000 shares to the American Union. In order to make these stock payments, and to further carry out purposes of its own in connection with this tremendous absorption of telegraph properties, the agreement provided that the Western Union should increase its capital stock by \$38,926,590 in shares of \$100 each, such increase to be thus divided: \$23,400,000 for the acquisition of the two companies named, and \$15,526,590 to be divided *pro rata* among the then stockholders of Western Union, this latter sum to represent its investment of earnings in the purchase, construction of additional lines, wires and general plant since July 1st, 1866. This transaction, *in toto*, was ratified at a subsequent meeting of the stockholders of Western Union.

Three days after the date of the agreement between the three companies, William S. Williams, in conjunction with Rufus Hatch, bought 100 shares of Western Union, and at once brought suit to have the agreement adjudged void. The suit involved the three distinct transactions of (1) the purchase of the American Union; (2) the purchase of the Atlantic and Pacific; and (3) the increase of the capital stock of the Western Union to be distributed among its own shareholders. The complaint alleged conspiracy and fraud, and the plaintiff prayed that the directors of the Western Union be required to pay back to that company the full amount of the alleged illegal issue, with interest. The original action was brought in the Superior Court of New York City, and on trial in Special Term judgment was given for the defendant and the complaint was dismissed. On an appeal by the plaintiff to the General Term, the court held that the issue of stock for the purchase of the property of other lines was lawful, but that the company could not increase its own stock on account of earnings invested. A new trial was ordered by the General Term, from which order an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, which has now reversed the decision of the General Term and sustained the judgment of the trial court.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals, written by Judge Earl, says the right of the Western Union to purchase the property, privileges and franchises of the other two companies "was not much challenged. The main contention was that the stock dividend distributing upwards of \$15,000,000 of stock among the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company was unauthorized, and in violation of law." The only statute quoted against the increase in share capital was the statute of 1825, which was only intended to prevent the withdrawal of capital from corporations. The issue of \$15,000,000 in stock withdrew no capital; on the contrary, it was a financial benefit to the shareholders. "Such a stock dividend could be declared by a corporation without violating its letter, its spirit, or its purpose." The decision also affirms that "There is no limit to the capital which business corporations in this State may have, and there is no limit in the law to which they may increase their capital. All that can be required in any case is, that there shall be an actual capital in property representing the amount of share capital issued." And again: "There is no statute which requires dividends in telegraph companies, or in companies generally, to be made in cash. Whether they shall be made in cash or property must also rest in the discretion of the directors. There is no rule of law or reason, based on public policy, which condemns a property dividend."

To briefly recapitulate the decision of the Court of Appeals, combined with the logical results attaching to each of the

more important points: (1) There is no law to prevent the Western Union from absorbing all rival telegraph lines, thereby constituting a giant and absolutely impregnable monopoly; (2) there is no law to prevent the doubling of capital stocks at the will of directors, who may base their right to such inflation on properties which do not exist; (3) there is practically no limit to what the Western Union may not do under the laws as they now stand to enrich the stockholders at the expense of the public. These facts, in turn, suggest (1) that, instead of stock dividends by the million, not to mention enormous cash dividends, these should be limited by law, and all profits above a certain liberal percentage on *bona fide* investments be diverted by law to the benefit of the public in the form of a reduction of telegraph rates; and (2) that in this decision, which practically affirms, on the highest judicial authority, that there is no way to throttle this Western Union octopus of insatiable appetite and indefinite and unlimited opportunities for absorption, we find one of the strongest arguments for the establishment of a Government Postal Telegraph system.

The Chamber of Commerce has already voiced the public sentiment as to the necessity of some additional legislation to "prevent such flagrant stock-watering operations as those perpetrated by the telegraph companies, by directing one of its committees to consider and report at once what amendments to existing laws are necessary to check the growing evil."

OUR DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

WHILE the commercial transactions do not, as a rule, show a large aggregate, there is, nevertheless, a fair degree of activity in the domestic trade, and the business interests of the country, despite the dolorous piping of alarmists, are in a hopeful condition. There is not so much business, it is true, as there was last year; the New York bank clearings for nine months of this year were, in fact, only \$27,482,458,000, against \$33,905,665,000 during the same time last year, and the bank figures of other cities likewise show a diminution. But this fact merely indicates that more conservative methods are obtaining in trade circles; that merchants are purchasing only as they require the goods.

The failures among merchants, it is also true, show a large increase compared with those of 1882. This increase, however, is due very largely to over-production during the three years immediately following the resumption of specie payments. This evil, it is well known, is now being remedied, and the pernicious habit which has grown up among merchants of selling their paper through brokers will, it is hoped, be abandoned to a great extent in time. This practice springs from a desire to become independent of banks, but a few such sharp lessons as the mercantile world has received in the failures in Boston and elsewhere—traceable, as they were, to this method of doing business—will, doubtless, serve to bring the habit into disrepute. Its great evil is the encouragement it gives to an over-trading of commercial credits.

One especially hopeful sign is the diminution in purely speculative transactions. Stocks are, to a great extent, neglected by the general public; within two years railway shares and bonds have depreciated, it is estimated, something like one billion of dollars; individual securities have declined from fifteen to seventy-five per cent. These facts serve to restrict the Wall Street speculation to a comparative few. The speculation in cotton is becoming less popular, and seats in the Exchange have fallen to \$3,400. Grain and provisions take up most of the speculators' attention, but the transactions in these are not large just now.

Still another encouraging fact is the benefit to vegetation and manufactures by the late copious rains in the Eastern and Middle States, practically ending the drought which has kept factories idle for weeks, and seriously injured the crops. The railroads are transporting a large amount of freight.

Finally, money is still easy; loans on collaterals have latterly been made at low rates, though it is true that commercial paper is closely scrutinized, and, in many instances, the banks will not receive the securities tendered. Money is moving freely to the West for the purpose of marketing the crops, but the care exercised as to loans at the financial centres prevents anything like a real stringency, and the large treasury disbursements also act in the same direction.

THE WINTER'S AMUSEMENT PROGRAMME.

NEW YORK CITY is evidently to be amused this Winter. During the Summer the most extraordinary efforts have been put forth to provide a course of dramatic entertainments far surpassing those of any previous season. Tragedy, min-

strelsy, melodrama, farce, comedy, society plays, pantomime, classic opera and opera bouffe—nothing has been forgotten.

Mr. Irving comes here with his company of sixty and a steamboat-load of the property and scenery of the great Lyceum stage. Mr. Abbey and Mr. Mapleson have vied with each other in arraying before the footlights of the Metropolitan Opera House and the Academy the finest opera-singers in the world; indeed, the music-loving people of Milan, Berlin, Dresden and Vienna, bereft of their favorites, will have a melancholy time of it during the next six months.

Never before in our history have so many new theatres been built. The Morse "Morgue," on Twenty-third Street, where the Paezon Play was not produced, has been turned into the "Twenty-third Street Theatre"; two new theatres have been erected on Third Avenue; the old Aquarium, Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, has become a theatre, and a new theatre is presently to occupy the corner of Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. There is also a curious rage for stock companies, three or four having been organized here in addition to those on the boards of the regular houses.

The significance of these unusual preparations is, that the people of New York and vicinity must do a good deal more theatre-going than ever before, or some of the managers may be pushed to the wall. It is not to be doubted that there will be more theatre going than hitherto. As the multiplication of street cars and other public conveyances begets a tendency on the part of pedestrians to ride, so does an increase of dramatic opportunities correspondingly increase the number of ticket buyers. Still, the theatrical attractions of the season are to be so very great that managers will be put on their best behavior, and it behooves them to be as courteous and accommodating as they are vigilant.

The tour of Henry Irving and his peerless company is an affair of national interest. Mr. Abbey has resorted to no sensational methods of advertising, but \$30,660 marks the tremendous sale of tickets the first day—an event unequalled in the history of American theatres. Mr. Irving will be received with earnest and sincere cordiality, not less as a testimony to his high skill and genius as an artist than as a recognition of the graceful good-fellowship which he extended to Mr. Booth in London. It is a pleasant sort of reciprocity, exactly the opposite of that which prevailed thirty-five years ago, when Macready's friends insulted Forrest in London, and Forrest's friends attacked the theatre where Macready was playing in this city, as a result of which more than a score of citizens were killed one evening in Astor Place. Artists have learned that the world is large enough for several of them at a time. The presence before the public of such actors as Booth and Irving and Miss Terry means the elevation of the drama and the improvement of the taste and manners of the people.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE RISKS.

A CURIOUS fact, and one which ought to be put to good service by promoters of total abstinence, has been developed in life insurance in England. Not very long ago, strange as it may seem in these days of general sobriety and not infrequent entire abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquor, a "teetotaler" was considered, in insurance parlance, an extra hazardous risk. A man known to be a total abstainer found it impossible to secure insurance upon his life without consenting to be "rated up." That is, the premiums he was required to pay were based upon an age older than the true one, and were in excess of those paid by ordinary people of a corresponding age. People who did not drink were not considered ordinary people; on the contrary, they were deemed so extraordinary that they dropped in the insurance scale far below the chronic toper who never drew a sober breath except by accident, and, even then, protestingly.

It seems, at this day, a novel system, indeed, which graded its risks in such a way as to make a drunkard first-class and a total abstainer extra hazardous. But in those days St. Paul's prescription to Timothy was more frequently quoted, and more people found in their own affinity with Timothy's stomach than in the case now. It was, perhaps, not exclusively on account of the general belief in the medicinal properties of the cup that non-drinkers were looked upon with suspicion. Temperance and fanaticism were regarded as synonymous; while lunacy or insanity was thought to be only one remove from fanaticism. Consequently, total abstinence people occupied a position in insurance circles somewhat analogous to that of persons now who are *non compos mentis*.

Thanks to the enterprise of an English society, somewhat extravagantly called the "United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution for Mutual Life Assurance," some statistics have been obtained which are likely to revolutionize entirely all the old ideas regarding teetotalers as bad risks. Many years ago this society

opened a department especially for abstainers, although continuing in operation the department originally established, in which, however, only those who used spirituous liquors were permitted to be insured. Fifteen years' operation of the two sections of the society, each independent of the other, but rates and general features being alike for both, show about twenty-eight per cent. fewer deaths in the temperance section than in the other. During the past year the number of deaths in the temperance section was thirty per cent. less than the number expected, the estimate being based upon previous actual experience, while in the general section the number was only ten per cent. less. The saving in the amount paid was thirty-two per cent. in the temperance section, and only fifteen per cent. in the general section. The society furnishing the returns is forty-two years old, and the payments for the last year on account of deaths aggregated nearly \$172,000 in the temperance department, and over \$301,000 in the other, a total of \$473,000; so that the results may be taken as representing fairly the relation of the non-drinker to the drinker in life insurance. Whether or not temperance people will take advantage of the situation and insist upon spirit-drinkers being rated down, remains to be determined. It is, however, certain that insurance companies will no longer give preference to the hard drinker, nor will they be anxious to obtain solemn obligations from their policy-holders that they will daily absorb a certain number of drinks in order to prevent their becoming "bad risks."

A MEMORABLE REUNION.

THERE was a notable gathering in New York City last week of surviving veterans of the moral and political struggle which preceded the overthrow of American slavery. The meeting took place on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the formation of the first Abolition Society in New York, and of the mob which, as Colonel James Watson described it, sought to "crush the many-headed hydra in the bud." The great body of the early workers in the cause are dead, but a few scarred and battered heroes, who have passed their three-score years and ten, still live to "fight their battles o'er again" in pathetic speech, and to rejoice that liberty has been proclaimed "throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." The meeting of these and their descendants, which continued for two days, was wonderfully interesting. The people of the Southern States, could they have been present, would have been surprised and delighted by the spirit that marked all the proceedings. There was no bitterness towards them, no unworthy exultation over their defeat, but the strongest desire to heal all wounds and bind the whole country together in the fraternity of an equal and just citizenship. Whatever of indignation was manifested was directed not to our Southern brethren, but to the Northern opponents of the cause; but even towards these a generous and charitable sentiment prevailed.

In reviewing their work, the veterans who have survived the great struggle frankly confessed that the hopes of sympathy and co-operation which they entertained at the initiation of their movement had largely proved illusive; the freedom of speech and association which they claimed was denied them; the Christian churches, instead of aiding them, took the part of slavery; the South resented their efforts instead of welcoming it, as some had anticipated. But they had persevered, and now they exulted that the "fanaticisms" of fifty years ago, for which they endured reproach and persecution, have at last become the commonplaces of freedom and philanthropy, and been imbedded in the convictions of the people and made a part of the national life. Especially did they claim that their doctrine of immediate emancipation was sublimely vindicated when Abraham Lincoln, by one stroke of his pen, in the exercise of the powers of war, struck the fetters from the limbs of nearly 4,000,000 slaves, and not a single act of violence or disorder followed.

NEW STYLE OF CAR NEEDED.

THREE delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Buffalo were spilt off the cars while returning to this city. One jumped off at Batavia to recover his hat, which he had just lost; another fell off at Syracuse, and the whole train of cars went over his coat-tails, which, it is thought, will have to be amputated; and a third quietly stepped off at Poughkeepsie, when the train was skipping along at fifty miles an hour, to see an old friend whom he caught a glimpse of on the platform. None of the distinguished gentlemen were injured, owing to their being in a state of physical acquiescence and putting forth no reckless efforts to break the fall. Three such accidents, however, one after another, on the same evening, show how very crude and immature the science of car-building still is. Cars ought long ago to have been constructed of special pattern exclusively for the purpose of carrying delegates to political conventions. These should be designed so as to be delegate-proof, the whole train being inclosed in a strong wire-netting, so that it would be impossible for any delegate to leap off after an imaginary hat, or dismount at any rural depot, except where a stop was made. That cars should be built in the present open and unfortified style, and then be actually used to transport unprotected delegates to a Democratic Convention, shows the utter recklessness of human life which prevails.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

THE sensation of the week has been the insulting reception of King Alfonso of Spain at Paris on his return from his German tour, and the complications to which it threatens to lead. Although President Grévy apologized for the action of the mob, the Spanish Government did not consider this sufficient reparation, and it was reported that if France persisted in her refusal to make a satisfactory declaration, Señor Nuñez, the Spanish Minister at Paris, would be required to leave that city. A Cabinet Council advised King Alfonso to convoke the Cortes as soon as possible, and there was every indication that the Government was bent upon pushing its demands on France. The threat of serious trouble was, however, averted by the conciliatory action of the French Government. General Thibaudin, the Minister of War, ostentatiously held aloof from the banquet which President Grévy tendered King Alfonso, and M. Ferry was so much offended that he tendered his resignation as Prime Minister. The President declined to accept it, but pointed out to General Thibaudin the impossibility of his longer remaining in the Cabinet. The Minister of War thereupon tendered his resignation, which was promptly accepted. As General Thibaudin admitted to an interviewer that one of the reasons for his absence from the reception to King Alfonso was the Uhlan affair, his forced resignation was hailed with great satisfaction in Spain, and the bitterness of feeling against France straightway began to subside. To add to the President's troubles, his son-in-law, M. Wilson, is charged with having fomented the demonstration against King Alfonso, and the weakness of the French Government, so frequently exposed before, is now more conspicuous than ever.

Fortunately for France, there has been a lull in the Eastern controversy. The Chambers have been convened for October 23d, and the Cabinet apparently shrink from taking any important action before that event. The negotiations for a settlement of the Tonquin dispute are still continued, but so far without result. Meanwhile M. Tricou, the French representative in China, comforts his Government with the statement that no serious preparations for war are being made in China. He says the idea of a war with France is badly received in the southern provinces, and is repudiated by the Council of the Empire, and adds that China could muster only twenty thousand troops with European arms for service in Tonquin. The situation in Madagascar is less encouraging for the French. It is said that Makoko, the commander of the Hovas, has offered rewards for the slaughter of the captain of any French man-of-war which shall wreck or burn any vessel, and it is also reported that the French garrisons at Tamatave and Majunga are virtually blockaded, and that the commander of the French fleet in Madagascar has requested immediate reinforcements.

The Irish National League of Great Britain has held a convention at Leeds, and taken measures for a more complete and efficient organization of the party. A public meeting, held after the convention, unanimously passed resolutions expressing confidence in the Irish leaders, pledging itself to a policy in the local Parliamentary elections best calculated to promote the Irish cause, promising support to the executive, denouncing mob violence and reprobating journals hounding Protestants to outrages. The Orangemen continue to hold meetings and pass resolutions denouncing the League as a body of treasonable conspirators against the Government. It is said that an invincible Vengeance Committee has been formed to hunt down all informers, which has paid spies throughout the British colonies, and in North and South America. Sir Stafford Northcote has made a speech before a Conservative campaign meeting at Belfast, in which he protested against the audacity of the Parnellites in calling themselves the national party. "The Tories," said Sir Stafford, "are the true nationalists, and the assumption of the League that it is national in character is simply absurd."

The situation in Serbia is rather threatening. The Skupchina met a few days ago, and after a stormy session elected a radical president, whereupon King Milan dissolved the body. His ukase, however, only closes the extraordinary session of the Skupchina, and does not nullify the elections of Deputies, who are returned for three years. The old Ministry have resigned, and a coalition Cabinet has been formed, with a Conservative as Prime Minister.

The Hungarian Diet has opened its sessions, and Prime Minister Tisza has proposed, as a measure for the settlement of the esutcheon question in Croatia, that the present Croatian inscriptions be retained, and that the Hungarian and bi-lingual inscriptions be discontinued. The long pending struggle between the King and the people in Norway has culminated in the impeachment of the whole Ministry by the Supreme Tribunal, but the trials have been postponed until December 1st.—Owing to repeated anti-Jewish disorders in districts of South Russia martial law has been proclaimed therein.

The great white monument that Germany has raised upon the bank of the Rhine to commemorate its victories over the French bears on its side this remarkable legend: "In memory of the unanimous and victorious rising of the German people and the re-establishment of the German Empire—1870-1871." This is remarkable for its modesty and for the spirit which makes for peace. Not a word about the French! Nobody will ever be able to ascertain from the reading of the inscription, what the people "uprose" for, or why the Empire needed to be re-established. There is nothing irritating in such a memorial. It is a reflection of the future, when arbitration will

be universally substituted for artillery, and wars will be known among the nations no more.

THE announcement that the amount of railroad track laid during the first nine months of 1883 was but 4,244 miles, against 8,075 for the same period last year, is a healthy sign. There appeared grave reason to fear, a year ago, that the business of railroad-building was being so overdone as to threaten another business disturbance like that which was largely precipitated by a similar cause a decade since. It is therefore encouraging to find that the fever is subsiding, and that a more normal condition in this great branch of enterprise has succeeded.

EVIDENTLY there is no Presidential bee in Senator Edmunds's bonnet. In the Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia, the other day, being proposed for the position of presiding officer, he said, very emphatically, that he was not a candidate for president for this or any other place at this or any other time. There are a vast number of people who would rejoice to see the distinguished Vermont Senator advanced to the first office in the land, but it is quite obvious that the Senator himself cannot be depended upon to do anything to further this popular preference.

A CONGRESS of workmen recently held in New Jersey adopted a resolution denouncing strikes, and declaring in favor of the arbitration of all disputes between labor and capital. It is gratifying to observe that the principle of arbitration is steadily gaining ground among wage-workers, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when all contentions will be determined by this standard. The universal adoption of such a rule would prove advantageous alike to employers and employed, saving millions of dollars now annually wasted by strikes, and the consequent dislocation of our industries.

THE annual meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund in this city last week calls attention to the beneficent work of this great charity. The income of the fund for the past year has been about seventy-one thousand dollars, and it has been mainly devoted to the improvement of the public schools in the South and the training of teachers. Like all who have studied this vast problem, however, the trustees are impressed with the utter inadequacy of private benefaction or State effort to the work of Southern education, and they add their urgent appeal to the growing demand for national supervision and assistance.

THE London papers say that Mrs. Labouchere, having tired of Mrs. Langtry, has taken up "an American beauty," Miss Adelaide Detchon, of New York, now in London. It is earnestly hoped that Mrs. Labouchere has learned something of the business of chaperoning since she became sponsor for the Lily from Jersey, and that she will cordially second the resolution which, it is said, Miss Detchon has formed—not to have anything to do with princely potentates, or to accept any social invitations except of the highest respectability. Miss Detchon has something of a reputation for beauty in New York, and she is a reciter and dramatic entertainer of a high order; but she will seriously compromise her chances of success unless she avoids the career of Mrs. Langtry.

THE September number of the *Medical-Legal Journal*, which is published by the Medical-Legal Society, having Mr. Clark Bell as its president, and which is the only journal in this country devoted exclusively to the science of Medical Jurisprudence, presents a particularly rich variety of papers on subjects of interest, not only to the legal and medical profession, but to the public at large. Among the topics considered are: Lunacy Reform, Experts and Expert Testimony, Insanity as a Defense for Crime, Mysterious Disappearances and Presumptions of Death in Insurance Cases, etc. The editorial department discusses questions of equal importance in an attractive and popular style, and it may be said that there is not a dull or uninteresting page in the entire number. As a chronicle of interesting facts and scientific inductions within its domain, the *Journal* fills a void which has long been felt, and its hearty reception by the constituency for which it especially speaks is a proof that its merits are thoroughly appreciated.

THE insolence and audacity of the liquor interest have been freshly illustrated, recently, in the little mining town of Nanticoke, in Pennsylvania. Some time ago the Catholic priest of the town preached a sermon strongly in favor of temperance, telling his congregation that it was an insult to their God for them to spend the Sabbath in saloons, loafing and drinking. This aroused the half-score of Catholic saloon keepers in the place, and they at once declared war against the faithful priest. Failing in an effort to secure his removal, they barred the church-doors against him, and are apparently prepared to resort to even more violent methods to accomplish his downfall. He is, however, supported by his bishop, and there can scarcely be a doubt that every respectable man in the community, of whatever faith, will sustain his efforts for the suppression of drunkenness and illicit selling. If the rum interest of the country wishes to provoke a war of extermination it can do it effectually by persisting in its shameless violation of the laws of God and man, and in its malignant ostracism of those who seek to restrain its excesses and protect society against its evils.

PROBLEMS OF THE TIME.

THE FIVE POINTS OF PROTECTION.

BY VAN BUREN DENSLOW, LL.D.

I.

I.—THE THEORETICAL ECONOMISTS NATURALLY ANTAGONIZE PRACTICAL STATESMEN.

POLITICAL ECONOMY is the body of criticism indulged in by those who do not govern concerning the effect of the action of those who do upon the material well-being of the people. In its nature it is but the responsive one of two antagonistic forces, the other force, primary and causative, being the legislative action itself with which Political Economy finds fault. It is therefore a secondary, reactive and minority force, a complaint set in the minor key, the majority force, or major key, being the prevailing statesmanship of the period.

Ruskin says: "Criticism is the function of those who have failed in literature and art." Political economy is the aggregate opinion of those who have studied government and finance without any opportunity to fail or to succeed except as critics, to correct or test their theories by practice. It is what philosophers, pedagogues and theorists think concerning the right modes of doing things which none of them have ever done.

II.—STATESMEN CAN ONLY PRODUCE STATESMANSHIP. THE CRITICS UPON STATESMANSHIP CAN ALONE PRODUCE POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The reports or speeches which accompany or induce legislation may be admirably true and wise in their discussion of the means of promoting national wealth. But, though born of the genius of Colbert, Turgot, Thiers or Chevalier, of Pitt, Peel, Bentinck or Beaconsfield, of Hamilton, Gallatin, Clay or Chase, they do not become any part of Political Economy until molded into the form of criticism upon legislation by some thinker outside the art, like Adam Smith, Say, Bastiat, Mill, or Carey. Nor, if implicitly assented to by all, do they find any place in Political Economy. It is only disputed doctrines which are admitted into this fold. In China it is the undisputed assumption and conduct of government and people that both animal labor and machine labor are mischievous as tending to displace human labor. Among the North American Indians it is an undisputed assumption of chiefs and braves that no land should be monopolized by any person, but that all lands should be the common hunting-ground of all. As the case stands, this is their statesmanship. These views are expressed in their laws, and enforced as law in their courts. If an Indian or Chinaman should dissent from these views and endeavor to persuade the Chinese that animal and machine labor would be beneficial, or the Indians that the separate allotment of land to private monopolists would increase the rate of production, he would be an economist, wholly irrespective of whether his views were true or false, because he would be criticizing the prevailing practice on theoretic grounds.

When Adam Smith wrote, in England, 1770-5, English politics had for two centuries looked largely to the development of national industrial power through colonies and foreign trade, and had neglected to remove those restrictions on trade within England, Scotland and Ireland whose removal was chiefly needed. Adam Smith wrote against the Government in these and in most other respects. In 1835 to 1860 Henry C. Carey wrote against low duties in the United States, every page being an assault on the prevailing policies of the United States, and after 1846 of England. Say and Bastiat as economists in France antagonized the protective statesmanship of Colbert, Turgot, Napoleon, Guizot and Thiers. Since the policy of the United States became distinctly protective in 1860 a crop of economic teachers has sprung up—the two Walkers, Perry, Wells, Bascom and Sumner, to represent the minority view. In England, during the thirty-four years in which the thing which the English call "Free Trade" has prevailed, the Economists have been able to preserve their necessary attitude of criticism and antagonism without opposing free trade—first, because the thing called Free Trade in England is not, in fact, free trade; and, secondly, because there still remained for assault the Government policies as respects land tenure, marriage and population, the poor, India, Canada, the army, Egypt, and the like, and on the question of free trade, criticising the protective policies of France, Germany, Russia, America, China and the British colonies.

The latest economic treatise, however, that of Henry Sidgwick, shows that the tide is turning, and that the Economists as a class cannot long, in England more than elsewhere, remain in harmony with the leading policies of their own Government.

It was to be expected, therefore, from the very functions and conditions under which an economist writes—viz., as a critic and not an actor—that, as the uniform tenor of all legislation has been protective, the average tenor of economic discussion would favor free trade. This would follow from the simple definition of a Political Economist as a man who writes to find fault with what Government has done.

II'.—POLITICAL ECONOMY IS TO STATESMANSHIP LIKE A FAITHFUL WIFE. HER HAPPINESS IS TO COMPLAIN, BUT HER DIVORCE IS SUICIDE.

One school of Economists, led by Bastiat, McLeod and Perry, have gone so far in denying the right of Government to influence exchanges as to "swap" off Political Economy itself in exchange for a totally subordinate and distinct science which they define as the "Science of Sales." They aver that the term "Political" is a misnomer, as it certainly would be to the science of sales.

(Continued on page 118.)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

AN attempt is now in progress to make a corner in October pork and lard at Chicago.

THE Louisville Exposition continues to attract large crowds of visitors from surrounding States.

THE New York County Democracy have declined to confer with Tammany with a view to harmony.

THE Democrats of Baltimore have unanimously nominated Ferdinand C. Latrobe for Mayor for the fourth term.

THE trustees of Lafayette College have elected Rev. J. H. M. Knox, D. D., of Bristol, Pa., President of the College, to succeed Dr. Cattell.

ANOTHER Chinaman was naturalized in Philadelphia last week. He has been in the country fifteen years, and is a well-to-do merchant.

THE United States Supreme Court convened on the 8th instant. The number of cases on the docket is nearly 1,100, an increase over last year.

A PHILADELPHIA street-car was run into by a train while crossing a railroad track last week, and four persons were killed and several others seriously injured.

THE contest between the Readjusters and Democracy of Virginia is growing in bitterness. Both Senator Mahone and Governor Cameron have taken the stump for the Readjusters.

A TRAIN on the Lake Shore Railroad was fired upon by concealed persons near Adrian, Mich., last week, and three passengers had their faces badly cut by fragments of flying glass.

THE Korean Embassy have been presented with a set of postage-stamps and envelopes now in use and a number of documents illustrative of the workings of the Post-office Department.

A MOVEMENT has been started in Chicago looking to the formation of a national association of brewers, saloon-keepers, cigar and tobacco men, in opposition to the law-and-order sentiment.

JACOB ELMER and CHARLES HINSELEY, two stage robbers belonging to the gang that killed Messenger Collins, in Arizona, on August 10th, were overtaken by Sheriff Paul and a posse, last week, and shot dead.

THE crops in the neighborhood of Port Jervis, N. Y., not harvested were destroyed by a severe frost last week. The buckwheat and corn crops are a total failure in the Delaware Valley. The drought made them late and the frost destroyed them.

NOAH KITTEL, for many years a respectable farmer of Barbours County, West Virginia, has confessed complicity in a large number of robberies, together with Circuit Judge Marion Howe, Deputy Marshal Price, and other leaders in the Order of "Red Men."

THE National Association of Window-glass Workers, now engaged in a strike against a reduction of wages, have formed a combination with \$1,000,000 capital for the purpose of entering into the manufacture of glass in opposition to their late employers.

A SENSATION has been created in Hebron, Conn., by a sermon of the pastor of the Congregational Church denouncing a prominent member of his flock as a breaker of the Seventh Commandment and a polygamist. The gentleman assailed has brought suit for \$5,000 damages.

WILLARD C. DEMING, a minor, recently enlisted in the cavalry service at Chicago, and four days thereafter deserted. Having been arrested, he sued out a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Blodgett decided that the enlistment was an illegal one, and ordered the discharge of the prisoner.

It is believed that Washington will be unusually gay during the coming season. The demand for furnished houses of the better kind by persons going there for the Winter or longer is altogether beyond any previous experience. To supply it, house-owners in considerable numbers are moving out to board.

THE Inter-State Levee Convention, with delegates present from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, held at Vicksburg last week, adopted a resolution declaring it the duty of Congress to improve the river for the sake of cheap transportation, and to protect the Mississippi borders from the disastrous overflows.

THE first steamship of the new line between Liverpool and Newport News, Va., arrived at the latter place last week, having on board a number of passengers, among whom was one of the directors of the Union Steamship Company, who has come out to inspect the facilities offered by Newport News as a modern Atlantic shipping port.

It is reported that Juh, the principal chief of the murderous Apaches, was drowned on the 21st ult., and that his band is very much demoralized. The band is reduced to 150 warriors, who are using every means in their power to obtain ammunition, even offering a horse for ten cartridges. They are said to be menaced by a large body of Mexican troops.

THE total value of the imports of merchandise during the twelve months ended August 31st was \$706,804,564, and for the previous twelve months \$742,008,913, a decrease for this year of \$35,204,349. The total value of the exports of merchandise during the twelve months ended August 31st, 1883, was \$820,710,919, and for the twelve months ended August 31st, 1882, \$737,325,758, an increase this year of \$83,385,161.

Foreign.

BRITISH merchants are making claims against France for damage to their goods at Tamatave.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for bonds of the Panama Canal to the amount of £25,000 have already been received.

HERR DORMITZER, a bank official of Frankfurt, has absconded after defrauding the bank of 70,000 marks.

MRS. CAREY, the widow of James Carey, the informer, is allowed a pension of \$25 per week by the English Government.

DELEGATES, representing 170,000 miners, met at Manchester, Eng., last week, and agreed to ask an advance in wages of fifteen per cent.

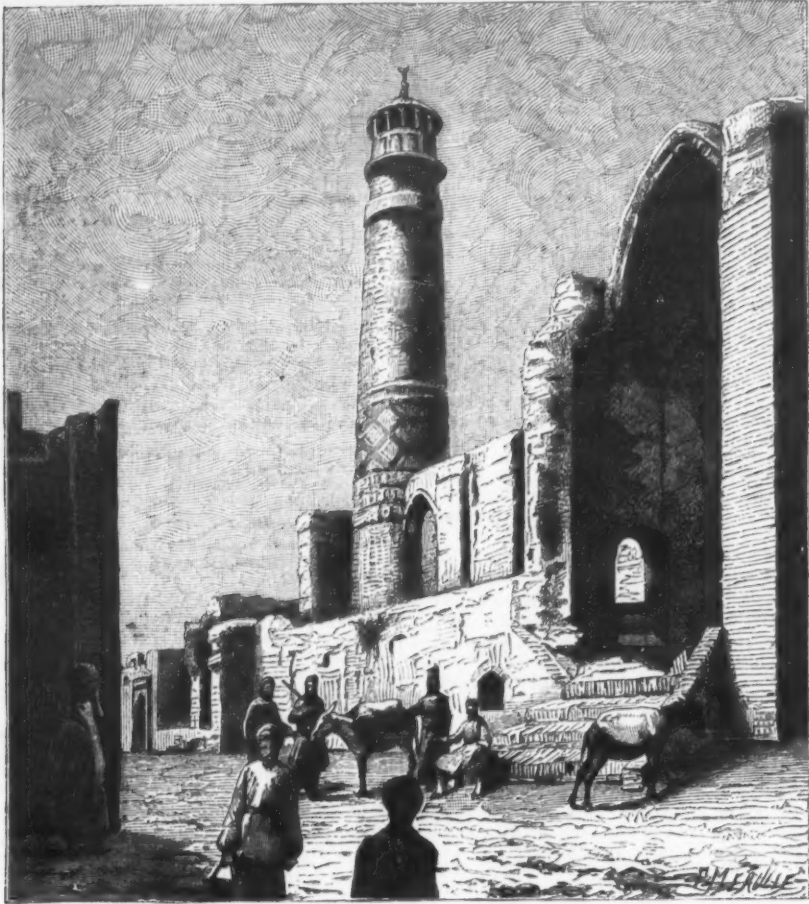
THE Russian Government has resolved to allow the delivery of speeches at the funeral of Tourgenieff, but a Nihilist demonstration is feared.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, has become the rendezvous for Chinese seeking a home in the United States, and smugglers are doing an extensive business.

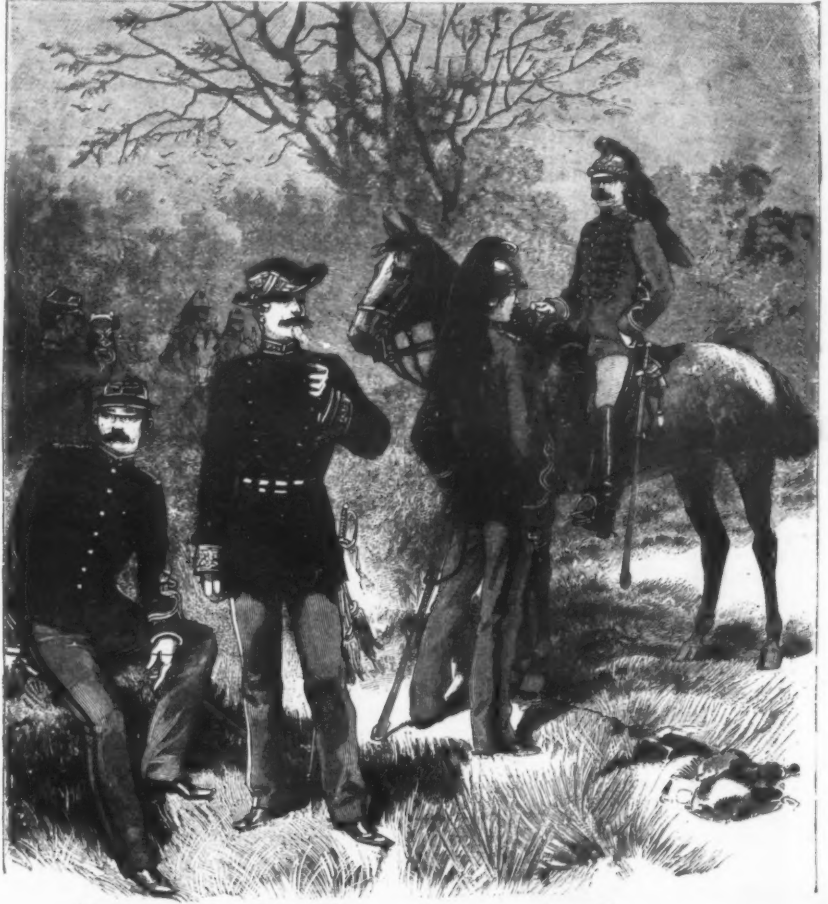
THE Parnell Fund Committee has received a draft for £1,682 from Mr. Dennis O'Connor, of Chicago. The fund will close at the end of December, and it is expected that, with the donations from Australia, it will reach a total of £40,000.

REPORTS from the Sudan state that hundreds of soldiers have been involved in the campaign against the False Prophet, and that reinforcements and army supplies are an immediate necessity to enable the British forces to hold the position now occupied by them.

The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 119.



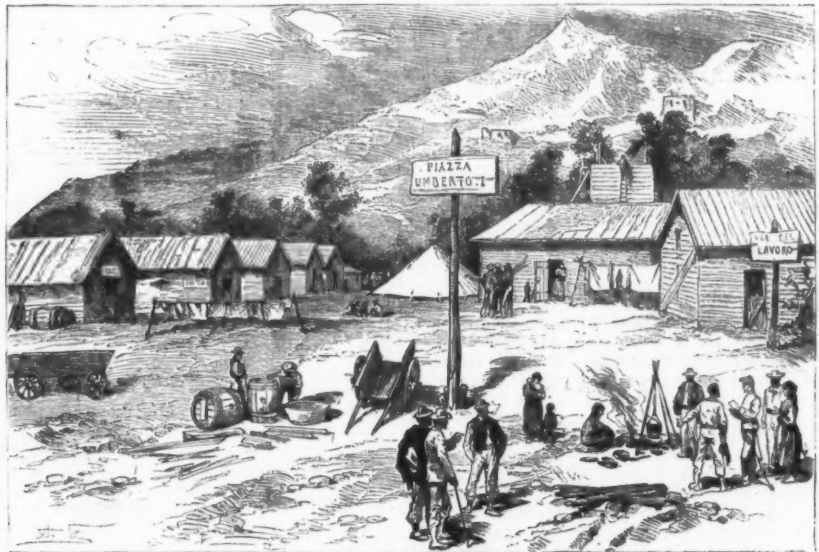
PERSIA.—A STREET IN KACHAN—THE DJOUMA MOSQUE.



Infantry. Controleurs. Dragons.
FRANCE.—THE NEW UNIFORMS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.



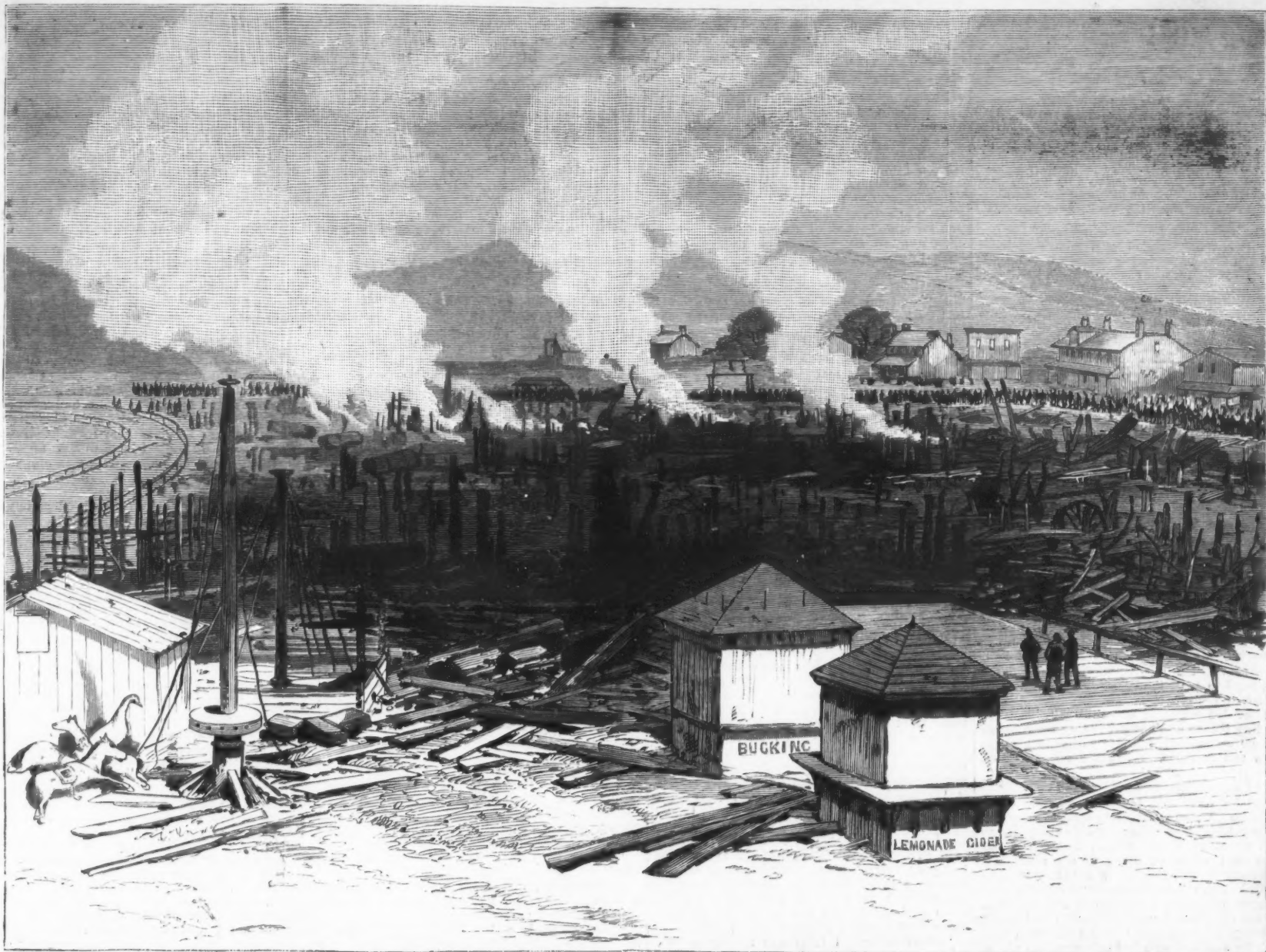
GERMANY.—THE NEW RAILWAY UP THE DRACHENFELS.



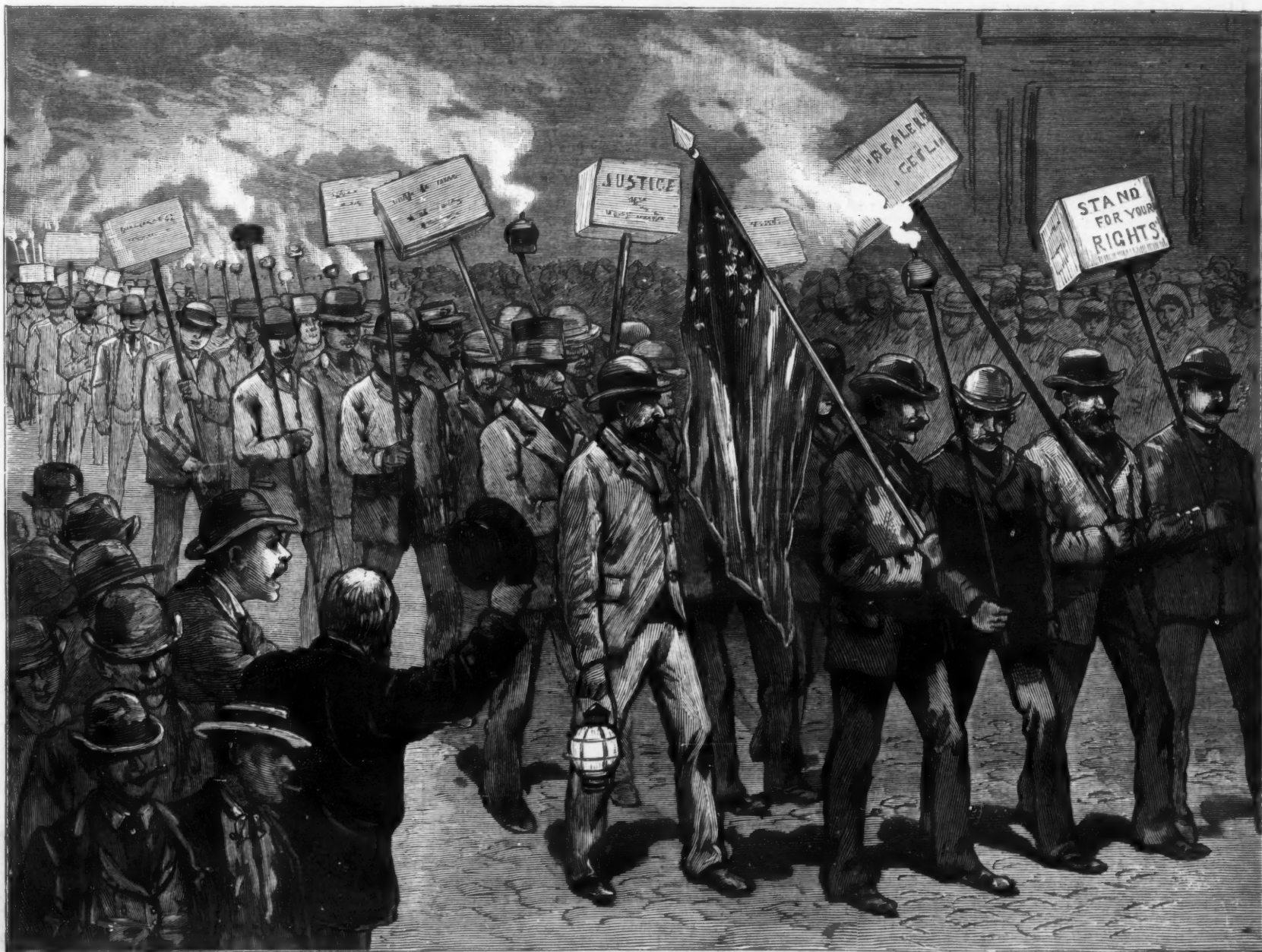
ITALY.—WOODEN BUILDINGS ERECTED ON THE SITE OF THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE AT CASAMICCIOLA.



1. River Front. 2. Foreign Consular Offices. 3. English Church. 4. Bridge approach to Settlement. 5. Moat.
CHINA.—THE RECENT RIOTS IN CANTON—SHAMLEN, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT, SCENE OF THE DISTURBANCE.



PENNSYLVANIA.—RUINS OF THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS AT PITTSBURGH, DESTROYED BY FIRE OCT. 3D.
FROM A SKETCH BY J. A. SAINT.—SEE PAGE 123.



NEW YORK CITY.—THE DEMONSTRATION OF NEWSDEALERS, OCT. 2D.—THE PROCESSION PASSING DOWN THIRD AVENUE.
FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 123.

THE GHOST OF SUMMER.

AFTER the heat of Summer time,
The gloom and chilling winds of Fall,
Comes to the year its second prime
Which men the Indian Summer call.

Wrapped in a filmy robe of haze
The whole world seems to doze and dream;
The forms that pass before our gaze
Like phantoms seen in vision seem.

Ah, sweet, yet mournful, are the days
That lead the year towards its death,
When dead leaves fill the woodland ways
And rustle with the wind's least breath.

The peace that hovers o'er the land
Is like the peace of latter life,
When age, surrendering command
To youth, retires from toil and strife.

As man at life's last embers warms
His shivering form until he dies,
This herald of the Winter's storms,
This ghost of Summer time we prize.

J. M. H.

MAITRE CORBEAU.

HE was named after that silly bird in La Fontaine's fable, so Maitre Corbeau was his real title; but we called him Jim Crow for short. It would take a thick volume to recount his misdeeds, and the Jack Daw of Rheims in his singing days was nothing to my Jim Crow.

Sometimes he was so good and funny that one couldn't help loving him, as, for example, when he would catch the train of my dress in his beak and hop soberly beside me, turning up his ridiculous eyes in an admiring way that was irresistible. And once, when I had offended him, his unique revenge amused me; for, jumping into his bath, which was placed on the lawn, he crept out stealthily and up to the back of my low chair on the veranda, and, suddenly ruffling his feathers, sprinkled me from head to foot, then flew off chuckling in diabolical delight.

As for his mischief and thieving, his trick of hiding things and not producing them again until he was ready, there is no use in my trying to tell of them. One thick volume did I say? It would take three.

But I am coming to his crowning exploits.

First I missed three of my prettiest handkerchiefs. I blamed myself sorely for having lost or mislaid them after taking such pains to mark them with my name; but fancy my amazement when, on going to my room one night soon after, I picked up a manly-looking mouchoir, marked in the corner distinctly with the name of James Orr, who is the son of a pleasant couple living next door. I had never met the gentleman, but I had often seen him riding by and had watched him strolling about the grounds, and I confess I liked his looks. How could his handkerchief have come on my floor? The idea of Jim Crow never crossed me. I threw the article in my drawer because I did not know what else to do with it, and then, remembering that the bird had not made his appearance, I leaned out of my window and called him:

"Jim, oh, Jim? come, come, come!" I thought I heard a stifled laugh and a rustling in the summer-house by the dividing hedge below my window, and I felt startled; but as my pet appeared a moment or two after, chuckling in high good humor, I concluded that it was he who had frightened me, and thought no more about it.

The next day (Sunday) I overslept myself, and had to hurry off alone to church after my parents had started. Arrived there, I slipped into a pew near the door to avoid disturbing others. Mr. Orr was also late; he entered a moment after me and took a seat in the same pew; then, producing a richly-bound prayer-book, was soon, to all appearances, absorbed in his devotions. I tried to emulate his goodness, but, finding my eyes would stray towards him, I pulled out my handkerchief and buried my face therein.

Presently I felt my companion start, and, looking up, I saw that he was regarding me fixedly, curiously, and, I fancied, a trifle sternly. In my amazement at this change of demeanor from piety to reproach, I stared back with unconscious intentness, and saw him take a dainty little handkerchief from his coat-pocket—my handkerchief, marked "Fanny" in the corner—and hold it expressively, as much as to say, "Explain yourself!" Following his glance, mine fell on the handkerchief I held, and, horror! in my hurry on leaving the house I had taken the wrong one! The name of James Orr showed blackly, indelibly, and the owner of the piece of fine linen sat beside me glaring savagely at his property and waving a bit of my own.

Forgetting that I was at church, I grew cross. What business had this man to possess himself of my things and leave me his, and then look as if he meant to eat me. I dropped his handkerchief on the floor, and put up my book as a screen between us; but he did not pick up his Irish linen and return mine, as I had fondly hoped he might; so when the services were over, I left it lying there, and had the satisfaction of seeing the sexton pursue Mr. Orr and return it. He was forced to receive it; but, while thanking the man, yet managed to throw me a quick, angry look from under his black eyebrows.

"Maggie," I said to my maid that afternoon, "tell me have you heard anything at all about the gentleman next door? The young one with black eyes. Is he at all eccentric, odd, you know, or—or crazy?"

Maggie laughed, choked, tried to recover herself, and choked more, until I had to slap her back.

"Oh! miss," she gasped, "how queer of you! Didn't he ask me the same thing in most the same words about yourself? 'You're Miss Fanny's maid?' says he. 'I am,' says I

'Is there any one in the house called Jim?' says he. 'None, sir, at all,' says I. 'Is your young lady eccentric—odd, you know?' says he. 'Not the least bit in the world, sir,' says I, and away he walked looking at puzzled and half-angry like. Them dark-complected men are awful tempers. You'll have offended him, perhaps, miss?"

"I never spoke to the man in my life," I answered, "and I don't want to."

"And what made you think him crazy, miss, if I may ask?"

"Maggie," I replied, after a little reflection, "I like you, and trust you. You are a good girl. I am going to tell you something, but you must not speak of it until I say you may. I do not tell my parents, because I do not wish to worry them needlessly, and mamma is so nervous."

So, then, I told Maggie about the handkerchiefs, and she made no more out of it than I had. I had half suspected that she might have had something to do with it, as people of her class seldom distinguish between harmless mischief and the more dangerous sort; but she was perfectly truthful, and when she denied all knowledge of it, I knew I could believe her.

Maggie dismissed, I took a book, lay down on my lounge to read, and fell fast asleep. It was sunset before I awoke, and, as I came to myself, I was aware of a strange, sweet, perfume—a heavy Eastern scent—making one think of Indian spices, Persian rose fields, African tangles of stephanotis. Something was lying by my cheek. I put up my hand and found a page of written paper; it seemed to be a stray sheet from a letter; there was no signature and no address. I held it for a moment in uncertainty, and then decided to read it.

"The plot thickens," it ran, "one handkerchief, two cravats and a sleeve button, have vanished, and in their places I have three handkerchiefs marked Fanny, a lady's gauze veil and a bonnet pin! I live in dread of my mother's remarks should she happen on any of these compromising articles of feminine attire. The oddest part of the affair is that next door there lives a charming young lady whose name is Fanny, and imagine my consternation this morning in church—I happened to be sitting in the same pew—when she coolly produced my missing handkerchief and plunged her face in it, leaving my very name to be read by the congregation at their good pleasure! I can't make it out. I managed to get a word with her maid over the hedge, and asked if her young lady were at all eccentric, but she assures me to the contrary. Miss Fanny is pretty enough to eat, as the French say; but she must be crazy, for I have heard her call my name often and often, and the maid told me that there is no one in the house named James."

"Story-teller!" I interrupt myself to say. "I never called you, and you needn't say so!" I begin to detest Mr. Orr.

"The worst is to come," proceeded this epistle, "I have mislaid or lost that African diamond ring that has been in our family so long. Whatever shall I do? Pray advise me. I cannot possibly accuse the lovely girl next door with having made off with it, and yet when I saw my handkerchief in her possession this morning, and remembered the womanish things I have picked up in my own room, I—"

That filled the page, and the next sheet was lacking. I rose in hot wrath, almost stepping on poor Jim Crow, who was dozing beside me, and who hopped away scolding angrily.

Seizing my pen I wrote this note:

"MR. ORR—I found this paper beside my face this afternoon when I awoke from a sleep. How it got there you must know better than I. I have read it every word, for which you can scarcely blame me since it has neither address nor signature. I know nothing of your cravats, your sleeve buttons, nor your African ring; but I do know that I have mislaid a dark veil, a jet bonnet pin, and three handkerchiefs marked Fanny. Be good enough to return these 'compromising articles' by the messenger who carries this. I request also that you correct the statement you have made about my calling your name. I have never called you, never once in my life."

I folded this, inclosing the page of his letter, and calling Maggie dispatched her with it, waiting impatiently for her return, which was speedy.

"Well?" I queried breathlessly.

"I found him in the little summer house by the hedge, Miss Fanny, just down below your window. He read your note, looked at the other letter, and, oh, didn't he look mad though! He frowned that heavy that his two black eyebrows ran into one, and he said something that didn't sound proper for Sunday, and walked off, bidding me wait. Then he came back with these. Here's your three handkerchiefs, your veil, and your pin, miss, wherever he got 'em, and 'is there any letter to carry?' says I. 'Not a line or a word,' says he, and back I come. And, oh! miss," she continued, as I folded my recovered goods, "Jim Crow's in disgrace again with your father; for his gold eye-glasses are missing, and he says he knows that evil bird has hidden them."

"Poor Jim!" I laughed, "he gets the blame of everything. Very likely papa has shut up his glasses in the big commentary like he did last Sunday. They will turn up."

But they did not turn up, and things continued to disappear.

In the course of time I met Mr. Orr at the house of a friend. We were formally introduced, and behaved as politely as we could while hating each other fiercely. My mother, knowing nothing of this, invited the gentleman to call, which, somewhat to my surprise, he did, not once, but frequently, never giving me more than such attention as good-breeding demanded, but making himself extremely agreeable to my parents. Sometimes I saw him watching me curiously, and I concluded that he was trying to discover signs of the insanity he had accused me of in his letter.

One evening my mother was called away

and I was left alone with Mr. Orr. We sat in dead silence for a space, and then I suddenly asked him if he had found the missing ring.

He colored violently and replied that he had not.

"I only want to tell you, while I have the opportunity, sir," I continued, haughtily, "that I have searched my room thoroughly, thinking that the jewel might have been spirited there with your handkerchief and most interesting letter, but I have not found it."

"Miss Arnold, I beg of you—I assure you—" he began, earnestly, looking the while as crushed and flattened as I had hoped he might, but at that instant my mother returned and the conversation was resumed where it had been broken on her leaving.

That same night Jim Crow was missing. As before, I leaned from my window and called him:

"Jim, oh, Jim! come, come, come!"

To my surprise Mr. Orr emerged from the little summer house by the hedge which is so near my window, and looked up, laughing.

The moon was full, and threw light bright as day over the smooth lawns and hedges. I gazed gravely down at my smiling neighbor, who coolly said:

"Well, here I am. This time you won't deny you called me."

"Is your name Jim?" I asked, stupidly, forgetting all about his marked handkerchief in my confusion.

"James, at your service. Jim is my 'pet name.'"

"But I was calling Jim Crow," I said; "I never thought of you at all."

"My mother often calls me Jim Crow," he responded, still laughing. "I am dark, you see."

"It is my pet crow I want, sir; my raven, if you prefer the name."

"Raven was my nick-name at college," he went on, in mock astonishment; "how did you ever find it out?"

"Please go away," I said, crossly. "I want to call my bird, and I can't while you bother me."

He stopped laughing. "Pardon my nonsense, and allow me to assist you. Where does the truant usually hide?"

"Seldom twice in the same place," I answered; "but I have seen him several times lately on the roof of your summer-house. He hides in one of those little hollow squares at the corners, the right-hand one by the hedge. Could you climb up and see if he is there?"

"Not easily without a ladder. I'll go after one."

He went away and soon reappeared carrying a short ladder; then mounting, looked in, and called up to me:

"Yes, there is a big black bird in here making a sound as if he were laughing."

"That's Jim!" I cried; "he is always pleased when he gives trouble."

"I say, though, does he bite?"

"Yes, he pecks pretty sharply when he is angry. Take him with both hands firmly around his body, and be sure his feet are free before you lift him, or they may catch on something and break his legs. Be very careful!"

My orders were obeyed, and Jim, unearthed, flew indignantly towards my window, scolding as he entered.

But Mr. Orr remained perched on the ladder peering into the wooden cavity so intently that I waited to see what he could have found there.

Presently he took out his pocket match-safe and struck a light, then turning called to me joyfully: "Miss Fanny! I have found the ring, and here are a pair of gold eye-glasses, my sleeve buttons, and what appears to be the remains of my cravats; Jim Crow may retain the latter. These glasses must belong to your father?"

"Yes; he missed them weeks ago. I wonder how we never came to suspect Jim of carrying our things to and fro, as he did. That accounts for the handkerchief I found in my room and for my things being in yours. I did not know how I had fretted over that hateful ring until now; I am so relieved to have it found, I was so sure you thought I had carried it off."

"Miss Fanny!" exclaimed Mr. Orr, indignantly, as he descended the ladder, "how could such an idea—"

"You forget your letter, Mr. Orr. Good-night." And I left the window.

"Miss Fanny!" came up in tones as imploring as they were low.

Then a moment after: "Fanny!"

I took no heed.

"Dear Fanny!"

I laughed a little to myself, and dropped the curtain, and presently I heard retreating footsteps and all was still.

"Fanny," said mamma, severely, as I took my seat at breakfast, "do you know I am sure I heard talking at your side of the house late last night. Were you in the garden after we went up-stairs?"

"No, mamma."

"I am positive," she added, searchingly, "that I heard some say 'Fanny,' and what is more, say 'dear Fanny.'"

"Mamma, so did I!" I cried, innocently. "I was sure of it before, and now I am certain. Who could it have been?"

"Mr. Orr," said a servant, in a distressingly apologetic manner, "Mr. Orr desires his compliments and returns these eye-glasses which he found last night, and wishes to know if he may see Mr. Arnold at eleven o'clock on a matter of importance. And this note and bouquet are for Miss Fanny."

While papa was sending back his message I finished my coffee and went up to my own room. Notes about tennis parties and the like were common enough to awaken no comment, and bouquets have always been showered in shoals. So I sat down by my window and opened the missive, expecting to see an invitation to afternoon tea, or tennis, or, pos-

sibly, croquet. I hoped it might be tennis. It was nothing of the sort, only a few words as follows:

"If you can forgive that unlucky letter; if you can like me a little, fasten my flowers in your dress and come to your window."

I looked down. There below, by the hedge, stood my ci-devant enemy. His dark hair was blown from his forehead by the light morning breeze, his swarthy cheek was pale, and he looked up earnestly, while I looked down and wondered what to do. I thought I could forgive him, and even like him, if that was all he asked of me, so it was not long before I fastened the flowers in my dress; then I dropped the curtain, and resolutely refused to look out again.

Before noon I was summoned below. I met mamma in the hall beaming with satisfaction; she stopped me and kissed me. Papa was disappearing in the distance. As I entered the library I stumbled over Jim Crow, who always managed to trip me when he could, risking all personal injury for the fun of seeing me fall.

"Oh! bad Jim Crow!" I exclaimed, and fell directly and unexpectedly into the arms of Mr. Orr, who caught me deftly, but laughingly, and did not let me go until he had slipped over my finger a ring, with a great yellow African diamond flashing from its light circle.

I tried to pull it off. I tried to free myself. I began to speak, and my mouth was stopped by a kiss.

"I love you, Fanny," he said.

"That is nothing new," I answered, rudely; "a great many other people do, too."

"But there's more of it," he added, quickly.

"You love me—you know you do."

As I could not deny it, I remained wisely silent.

"Will you marry me, sweet?"

I said I would think it over, but he would not hear of that, and so at last, for the sake of peace, I was obliged to answer, "Yes."

PROBLEMS OF THE TIME.

(Continued from page 115.)

And it is also a misnomer to call these gentlemen Political Economists, since the science of sales which they teach bears only a like relation to Political Economy, as that which bookkeeping does. The discussions of Bastiat, Perry and McLeod should be entitled the Metaphysics of Trade. They analyze the desires, emotions, and satisfactions connected with making money, with considerable acuteness, but their only allusion to politics is to say that Government has, and can have, nothing to do with it. They are as far removed, therefore, from Political Economy as a treatise on the mere desires, emotions and satisfactions which induce crime—i.e., the Metaphysics of Crime, would be from one on Criminal Jurisprudence.

IV.—POLITICAL ECONOMY, LIKE THE MOON, SHINES BY REFLECTED LIGHT, AND HENCE CHANGES WITH EVERY CHANGE IN ITS CENTRAL LUMINARY WHICH IS NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Economic discussion can therefore no more than dramatic or art criticism of any other kind be a science. For if a given point in legislation be attacked as an evil, its removal from actual legislation would eliminate it from economic discussion. If, for instance, the doctrine of Free Foreign Trade be sound as a criticism upon Protective tariffs, still it is no part of any permanent science, for all that is required is to repeal all duties throughout the world and, lo! the whole topic disappears from discussion, and, therefore, from Political Economy. So if Protective legislation be sound and wise, all that is required is that all men shall find this out, and while the Protective Tariffs remain in the statutes as a part of the science of jurisprudence, the doctrine of Protection disappears from economic discussion as a doctrine of Political Economy, since truths which cease to be disputed, in becoming laws, cease to be mere doctrines. Now that which disappears from existence, both when it is universally conceded and when it is finally disproved, is criticism merely and cannot be science.

Hence Political Economy is, and always must be, a body of criticism upon an art, viz., upon the art of legislating in the interests of the people as respects their economic welfare. No mere body of criticism can be a science, because either the discontinuance of the fault, or the discovery that it is not a fault, ends the criticism, whereas science is eternal, and no cessation either in the commission of a fault or in the practice of an art can end its smallest fact or principle.

The criticisms which constitute Political Economic discussion, therefore, must all eventually make their exit therefrom, either into settled jurisprudence and accepted practice or into the limbo of acknowledged error.

The most exciting question in Political economy which has agitated America has been whether the African servants held in the Southern States should work as owned slaves or for wages. It was too exciting to be discussed as an economic question, and was, therefore, fought over as a sentimental and religious one. But it has now disappeared. If the South had won, slavery would have become fixed in the jurisprudence of the Confederate States, and the belief of Southern men was that discussion of the economic aspects of slave labor would cease. By the victory of the North it is consigned to the opposite limbo of economic error. The anti-slavery agitation being a mere criticism, has disappeared with the fault criticised. Among the questions which have disappeared from English economic discussion have been those relating to the granting of trade monopolies like those to the Levant Association and to the East India Company, those relating to the taxation of colonies for defraying imperial expenses, those relating to the absorption of real property by the Church of Rome, those relating to the suppression of the trade of the Jews.

According to that class of Hebraists and Philologists, represented by Goldziher and Steinschlag, who resolve all Biblical narratives anterior to the period of Saul into myths, the first economic dispute recorded in history was that between the Shepherd occupation, typified in Abel, and the Agricultural, typified in Cain.

Certainly, civilization dawned amidst the most violent strife, hatreds and even divisions of religion and race over the question of Political Economy, whether herding, hunting, or plowing is the nobler occupation for a tribe. Occasionally this old simplicity still haunts the world in the form of hatreds towards agriculture, trade, commerce, or manufactures, as being debasing. Such hostilities, however, have nearly been eliminated from even

the most insipid and worthless of economic discussions.

The most potent agency in eliminating old topics from the field of politico economic discussion and substituting new has been money currency and transferable credit. In the absence of these the organization of labor rests necessarily on force—i.e., slavery. In presence of these, slavery recedes and freedom comes with wages. It is possible that, under a still higher organization of labor, wages will follow after slavery, and give place everywhere to profits. This, however, may prove to be only the dream of enthusiasts.

V.—PROTECTION HAS ESSENTIALLY EXCLUSIVE POSSESSION OF NATIONS.

And is, therefore, the policy on which theoretical Economists might be expected to oppose practical statesmen.

Free Foreign Trade is, on its face, a term of complaint, which implies the pre-existence of some legislative policy which is charged with restricting foreign trade, just as the term "Woman's Rights" implies, on the part of those who use it, that women have fewer rights under the law than they should. The argument between Protection and Free Foreign Trade, therefore, opens with Protection in possession—i.e., embodied in the statutes and jurisprudence of the following nations—viz.:

	Population.
The United States of America...	52,000,000
France.....	42,000,000
Germany.....	42,000,000
Austro-Hungary.....	42,000,000
Russia.....	90,000,000
Italy.....	28,000,000
Spain.....	18,000,000
The Chinese Empire (probably).....	250,000,000
English Colonies.....	5,000,000
Total.....	569,000,000

Free Foreign Trade (so called) has dominated England for only 34 years out of the 350 years in which England has had an international trade, and even during these 34 years the proportion of revenue collected by duties on foreign trade in England has been as great as in any other country. In no true sense, therefore, is England a free foreign trade country.

Protection holds that "possession" of all countries, which is "nine points" in the law. This universality of Protection proves it to be a "natural" element in Government—just, as profit is in trade. With the same readiness with which we would predict that "given two producers, each of whom has a surplus of what the other needs, they will trade," so we would also affirm that, "given two nations, whose people trade with each other in competing commodities, each nation will seek, by duties, to protect its own producers in its own markets, to the extent of deriving a revenue from taxes on the importation of the commodities of their rivals." Let it be understood, at the outset, that protective tariffs between nations whose manufacturers, traders, farmers, or other producers compete, are as natural as trade itself is between

nations whose productions differ. A Free Foreign Trader can only, with the same logic, charge a Protectionist with obstructing the "natural laws of trade," as a Protectionist can charge a Free Foreign Trader with obstructing the natural laws of Government. The uniform action of 569,000,000 of people in levying protective tariffs, sustained by nine-tenths of the record of Great Britain herself, proves "Protection" to be as natural, inevitable and necessary an element in Government as exchange is in industry. On a question of this kind the universal man knows more than the one man, and universal usage establishes natural law. Just as it is a law of nature that all Governments shall practice coercion towards the disobedient, and that all peoples shall render homage to those in power, so is it a law of nature that all nations, whose people have international trade in competing merchandise, shall protect their own people by discriminating duties. They have always done so, and they always will, and none should be so grateful to them for doing so as those whose function is criticism, since if it were possible that Governments should cease to levy protective tariffs, the function of economists, which is to reduce criticism or fault-finding to a system, would, so far as this question is concerned, be gone. Those who live by finding fault, like those who live by finding diamonds, should be grateful for what they find.

VI.—THE FIRST OF PROTECTION'S FIVE POINTS STATED AND PROVED.

Duties on imports may protect the producers, traders, transporters, bankers, landowners and laborers of the country imposing the duties in five ways, which are the five points of Protection, viz., First, when, without raising the price of the article, they shut out in whole or in part the foreign competing article, thereby securing to domestic producers the exclusive right to supply the article to domestic consumers. This occurs when the article is so largely produced at home that domestic producers are fully competent to supply it at as low prices as it can be imported, yet would lose a portion of their market if free competition from abroad were allowed. As the cheapness with which an article can be marketed often depends on the certainty of a market, it is obvious that this class of duties, by insuring to American producers a certain market, tend immediately and in the first instance to cheapness. The test of the cheapness of the American market relatively to the foreign is found in our ability to export, since no article will go abroad except to obtain a price higher by cost and profits of transportation than it can find at home.

The following schedule of protected articles which we export, shows how large is the volume (\$702,777,091) of merchandise, the duties upon which do not enhance the price in the American market, yet do serve to protect that market, containing 52,000,000 of customers to American producers, absolutely as to the portion of foreign goods excluded by these duties, and relatively as to the portion admitted, since the whole duty on competing goods admitted must (by the terms of the market, viz., that the American price is the same, or lower than the foreign), be paid by the foreign producers:

Protected Manufactures.	Value of exports.	To how many countries exported.	Duty on Importation.
Implements of iron, steel and wood (agricultural).....	\$2,976,371	49	45 per cent.
Pot and pearl ash.....	31,362	14	20 per cent. to 3 cts. per lb.
Tanning bark.....	97,442	12	Raw, free; ext., 20 per cent.
Beer, ale and porter.....	884,196	41	20 to 35 cts. per gal.
Bells and bronze.....	26,377	17	3 cts. per lb.
Billiard-tables.....	42,065	22	35 per cent.
Blacking.....	187,403	44	25 per cent.
Books.....	851,133	47	25 per cent.
Brass and manufactures.....	322,432	39	1 1/2 cts. per lb. to 45 per cent.
Bread and breadstuffs.....	182,670,538	63	30 cts. per bushel to 20 per cent.
Bricks.....	50,870	12	20 per cent.
Brooms and brushes.....	241,403	50	25 to 30 per cent.
Candles.....	226,687	39	20 per cent.
Carriages, carts, etc.....	1,430,003	50	35 per cent.
Cars (railroad).....	1,393,059	18	35 per cent.
Clocks.....	1,402,362	53	30 per cent.
Coffee and spices.....	93,390	44	Free to 20 cts. per lb.
Coal.....	3,692,785	29	Free to 75 cts. per ton
Combs.....	18,622	14	30 per cent.
Copper and manufactures.....	658,941	34	2 1/2 to 4 cts. per lb. to 35 per cent.
Cotton goods.....	13,222,979	56	10 cts. per lb. to 40 per cent.
Drugs and medicines.....	3,517,149	59	Free to 10 per cent. to 25 per cent.
Dyestuffs.....	922,929	32	10 per cent.
Earthen, stone and china ware.....	180,773	45	25 per cent. to 60 per cent.
Fancy articles.....	852,130	49	Average 40 per cent.
Fruits.....	1,750,398	48	Average 40 per cent.
Furs and fur-skins.....	4,747,944	9	Free to 30 per cent.
Gas-fixtures.....	30,862	18	45 per cent.
Ginseng.....	483,171	2	Free to 25 to 50 per cent.
Glass and glassware.....	864,235	52	Average 45 per cent.
Glue.....	46,274	25	20 per cent.
Hair.....	307,133	24	25 to 35 per cent.
Hats, caps and bonnets.....	275,904	28	20 to 30 per cent.
Hay.....	190,170	29	\$2 per ton.
Hemp and manufactures.....	785,893	47	\$10 per ton to 40 per cent.
Hides and skins.....	1,490,737	39	Raw, free; dressed, 20 per cent.
Hops.....	1,456,786	30	8 cts. per lb.
India-rubber goods.....	510,716	47	25 to 30 per cent.
Iron and steel wares.....	17,571,332	68	Average 40 per cent.
Jewelry.....	303,245	35	25 per cent.
Lamps.....	350,009	47	40 per cent.
Lead wares.....	178,779	30	2 to 8 cts. per lb.
Leather and manufactures.....	8,999,027	55	15 to 30 per cent.
Lime and cement.....	100,169	35	10 per cent.
Matches.....	161,466	36	35 per cent.
Mathematical instruments.....	590,397	37	35 per cent.
Musical instruments.....	1,367,450	39	35 per cent.
Naval stores.....	3,370,397	53	20 per cent.
Oils of all kinds.....	53,379,632	68	25 per cent.
Powder and ball.....	909,755	45	5 to 10 cts. per lb.
Paints and colors.....	494,991	49	3 cts. per lb.
Paintings and engravings.....	406,153	35	25 per cent.
Paper and stationery.....	1,618,888	55	15 to 25 per cent.
Perfumery.....	285,000	47	50 per cent.
Plated ware.....	396,595	47	35 per cent.
Printing presses and type.....	211,292	42	45 per cent.
Provisions (bacon, hams, fresh and salt beef, butter, cheese, milk, eggs, fish, lard, mutton, oysters, pickles, sauces, pork, onions, potatoes).....	117,765,471	88	20 to 40 per cent.
Quicksilver.....	959,128	15	10 per cent.
Rags.....	11,000	2	10 per cent.
Rice.....	10,109	17	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cts. per lb.
Salt.....	18,265	21	5 to 12 cts. per cwt.
Scales and balances.....	304,446	45	2 1/2 cts. per lb.
Hay and cotton seed.....	4,219,600	16	20 per cent.
Sewing-machines.....	2,647,515	50	45 per cent.
Soap.....	667,993	46	20 per cent.
Spirits.....	1,989,088	47	\$2 per gal.
Starch.....	361,471	40	2 cts. per lb.
Sugar and molasses (chiefly refined).....	1,872,182	51	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cts. per lb.; 4 to 8 cts. per gal.
Tallow.....	4,015,798	41	1 ct. per lb.
Tin wares.....	198,606	48	1 to 2 cts. per lb.
Tobacco, cigars, etc.....	21,430,869	54	15 cts. to \$1 per lb.
Trunks and valises.....	192,932	43	30 per cent.
Umbrellas and parasols.....	2,025	11	40 per cent.
Varnish.....	187,000	39	20 to 40 per cent.
Steamers and vessels.....	92,313	7	7 1/2 cts. per gal.
Vinegar.....	9,846	29	25 per cent.
Watches.....	121,490	18	25 per cent.
Wax.....	82,323	17	20 per cent.
Wearing apparel.....	695,898	43	Average 35 per cent. and 35 cts. per lb.
Wine.....	67,000	32	5 cts. per pint to \$2.25 per gal.
Wood, lumber, timber, etc.....	24,011,228	60	20 to 40 per cent.
Wool and woolsens.....	445,431	33	13 cts. to 50 cts. per lb.
Zinc.....	124,648	14	3 1/2 ct. to 2 1/2 cts. per lb.
Unmanufactured articles not mentioned.....	1,013,990	37	Average 40 per cent.
Manufactured articles not mentioned.....	5,421,529	46	Average 40 per cent.
Total.....	\$702,777,091		

In certain of these articles, viz sugar and molasses, iron and steel, wearing apparel and woolsens, we import the crude article in a form in which it needs further manufacture, and export the products of the same article in a more finished form.

In such cases the crude article bears a higher price and the more finished article is low (or lower) a price as foreign countries. This is specially true of crude iron and steel relatively to the implements made from them.

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

A Mosque in Kachan.

The most striking object in Kachan, Persia, is its mosque. Here, indeed, is the centre point of the city life, and around the sacred edifice the followers of the Prophet live, move, and have their being. The building is very imposing, and is enriched by a meretricious gilding, which, on the white glazed tiles, produces a most sumptuous effect. The great door is a copy in relief of the traceries encompassing the Kaaba at Mecca, and the principal minaret, from whence the muezzin announces prayer, is a clot of vermillion and gold. Kachan is the renowned mart for the famous Persian carpets and leather, its bazaars being ever crowded by speculative agents from French, English and Russian houses. A remarkable feature in the town is a lofty tower ascended by a quivering ladder. Up this ladder, till within a comparatively recent date, ladies who were unmindful of their marriage vows were compelled to climb, the relatives of the injured house receiving her with open arms at the top, if she arrived in safety, but to fling her over to instantaneous death.

The New French Uniforms.

To General Thibaudin is due the credit of the change in the uniforms of the officers of the French army, a change that adapts itself to every branch of the service. The infantry officers will wear a dolman, which will be also worn by those of the engineers, doctors, veterinary surgeons and artillery. The braids indicative of rank remain as heretofore. The dolman will be grayish-blue, the scarlet trousers being ornamented with a broad, blue stripe. For full dress, an embroidered tunic will be worn. The controllers' uniform will be exceedingly simple, resembling somewhat that of the prefects or sub-prefects, save that the em-broideries will be in gold. These functionaries being neither civil nor military, the Minister of War has given them a uniform in perfect harmony with their functions. Dragons will wear a dolman of grayish-blue, with three rows of buttons, and the uniform of the Cuirassiers will exhibit no modification, save an enlargement of the tunic to admit of the sword-belt being worn beneath.

The New Railway at the Drachenfels.

The beauties of the far-famed Rhine commence at the University town of Bonn. Opposite Bonn is a village, tapped by a bridge of boats, called Königs-winter. The knowing tourist leaving the city of

"—two-and-seventy stonches,
All well defined and separate stinks,"

behind, then cautiously avoids the boat, traveling by rail to Bonn. Nine out of ten tourists as they cross the bridge spout Byron's exquisite lines commencing:

"The castled crag of Drachenfels
Hangs o'er the wide and winding Rhine."

The ascent used to be made by donkey or shank's mare. We have changed all that, and the tourist runs up to the famous castle by an inclined railway, as he does the Rhigi, or the Kahlenburg. The view from the castle is superb, the Island of Nonnen-wurth, rendered so famous by Schiller's ballad of "Ritter Toggenburg," lying in the middle of the river. The knight came back from the Crusades to find his lady-love a nun. He said never a word, but built the Castle of Drachenfels, and gazed at her as she moved in the garden—gazed until the last ray of vision was left. The railroad is decidedly a boon, for the guides were extortionists of the worst kind.

The Earthquake at Casamicciola.

The character of the buildings erected for the use of survivors of the earthquake at Casamicciola, on the island of Ischia, is shown in our illustration. These temporary wooden structures occupy the actual scene of the disaster, and, with their surroundings, they reveal conspicuously the straits to which the population have been reduced and the primitive expedients to which they have been compelled to resort.

The Recent Riots in Canton.

We give on page 116 an illustration of the scene of the riot in Canton, China, on the 10th ultimo. The disturbance appears to have originated in a dispute between some Chinamen and a half-caste Portuguese, attracted by the altercation, a mob assembled, who made their way into the foreign settlement, a portion of which they burned down before the native authorities thought fit to interfere. A number of the residents banded themselves together and kept the mob at bay while their families fled to the steamers in the river. Five Chinamen are said to have met their death at the hands of the foreigners in Shamien. No European was killed, and some hours later Chinese troops arrived, drove off the mob and restored order. Two gunboats afterwards came to guard the settlement. The latest account says: "The natives in Canton are quiet, but communication between the city and the foreign concession has been stopped, as it is thought to be unsafe for Europeans to traverse the city. A plan for the defense of the concession has been concerted between the residents and the officers of the British gunboats, although it is considered that the safety of the concession is assured. Three English men-of-war are expected in a few days. Shamien, or 'The Sand Flats,' was selected as the British settlement after the war and the destruction of the factories in 1858. It was then a mud-bank under water at high-tide. A strong granite wall, or embankment, was built, inclosing an area about 2,850 by 950 feet at its greatest breadth. This space was filled in and raised above high-water. It is connected by bridges with Canton. On the picturesque site of Shamien foreigners have built their dwellings and warehouses. There are many fine mansions, surrounded by beautiful and well laid-out gardens and lawns. Above a dozen of these were looted and burnt by the mob. The bridge shown on the right spans a canal, 100 feet wide, which girds the north and east of the settlement, thus cutting it off from the western suburb of the Chinese City of Canton. This suburb is chiefly occupied by Chinese wholesale merchants and brokers.

Death-roll of the Week.

SEPTEMBER 30TH.—At Hamilton, Ont., Isaac Buchanan, a prominent business man and politician, aged 74. October 1st.—In New York city, Dr. Lewis T. Warner, a veteran homoeopathic physician, aged 63. October 2d.—At Baltimore, Md., Joshua R. Sands, Rear-admiral, United States Navy, aged 88; at St. Paul, Minn., J. P. Kilder, Judge of the Dakota Supreme Court, aged 67. October 3d.—At Auburn, N. Y., Colonel G. J. Kennedy, who commanded the Third New York Artillery, and was the first man to enlist and raise a company of Volunteers in New York State. October 4th.—At New Haven, Conn., Henry Farnham, a prominent citizen and liberal benefactor of Yale College, aged 79; at Portland, Me., Lemuel Bryant, a veteran of 1812; at Buffalo, N. Y., Thomas Farnham, one of the oldest citizens, aged 74.

THE Charleston News and Courier makes the following statement of what has been accomplished in South Carolina in promoting education since 1876. The number of schools has increased from 2,483 to 3,183. The whole number of teachers has been increased from 2,674 to 3,413. The school attendance has increased from 102,396 to 145,974, which is the largest number of pupils enrolled in the public schools in that State in one year. The school fund was \$189,352 in 1876 and \$452,965 in 1880-1, while the whole cost of conducting the State Government, outside of the schools and the interest on the public debt is only \$300,000.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—THE youngest and favorite son of the Amir of Afghanistan has died of measles at Cabul.

—THE British Admiralty has decided that black or colored men cannot enter the navy service without special sanction.

—THREE hundred members of the Oregon Pioneer's Association left Portland last week on an excursion to Chicago and New York.

—SMALLPOX prevails at Prague to an alarming extent. Ninety deaths from the disease have already been reported, and the daily rate is rapidly increasing.

—THE annual report of the New York Clearing House Association shows transactions last year of nearly \$42,000,000, and since 1852 nearly \$900,000,000.

—THREE inches of snow fell in the northern part of Franklin County, Me., on the last night of September and in other parts of New England during last week.

—PRINCE BISMARCK is very much annoyed at the recent revival of the Socialistic propaganda, which has already spread broadcast throughout Germany great quantities of seditious literature.

—THE season at the White Mountains has not been as successful as last year, especially with the larger houses, and it is believed that lower prices must be charged if the great mountain inns are to be filled.

—IN Tapachula, State of Chiapas, Mexico, a panic reigned on account of the black smallpox. The town has a population of 10,000, and 1,200 have died of the disease, decomposition setting in in many cases before death.

—THE Nihilists have issued circulars demanding that the Russian Government shall put a stop to the cruel treatment of prisoners, especially women, and enjoining the greatest caution upon all Nihilists in consequence of recent arrests.

—FRENCH financiers have formed a syndicate to back M. de Brazza in his Congo enterprise. The syndicate will intrigue to compel France to intervene on the Congo in favor of a protectorate over all the country in which M. de Brazza can lodge interests.

—A PAPAL decree regulating procedure before the civil tribunals of the Vatican is published. The decree ignores Italian law, and ordains that all contracts between any portion of the Pope's household and parties outside shall be regulated by pontifical law.

—THE Seventy-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held in Detroit, Mich., last week. The report of the treasurer showed that the receipts for the last year were \$590,996, and the expenditures \$695,366.

—THE remains of 107 North Carolina Confederate soldiers are being removed from Arlington Cemetery to North Carolina by the Women's Memorial Association of that State. Upon reaching Raleigh they will lie in state in the State-house, and be finally interred with appropriate ceremonies.

—BARTHOLOMEW BINNS, a railway plate-layer, of Dewsbury, has been appointed Marwood's successor as public executioner in England. He has not assisted at any executions, but says that he has witnessed several. People say that he will be most likely to try his 'prentice hand upon O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey.

—THE first quarter of the fiscal year having ended, Treasury officers have been able to figure out the probable reductions in the revenue for the year under the operation of the new revenue laws, and they find that if the rate for the quarter is maintained for the year the falling off in the revenue will be about \$60,000,000.

—A FEW survivors of a Confederate brigade, residing in Norfolk, Va., have asked the War Department for permission to use their old battle-flags, now in possession of that department, on the occasion of a reunion to take place in a few weeks. The application will have to be refused, as the flags cannot be lent without the sanction of Congress.

—NEW ORLEANS has escaped this year without a single case of yellow fever—the first time in many years, and a fact almost exceptional, since a few sporadic cases are always expected. There is, however, a great deal of malarial fever in the city and vicinity, probably due to the drought and the drying up of the water in the swamps, bayous and lagoons.

—THE Democrats in Virginia have adopted a novel and successful device for curing the boasting of Senator Mahone as to the strength of the Readjusters. In some of the southwestern counties they have nailed a small flag upon the house of every Democrat, and the result is that the people find white flags floating from the houses of nearly all the most respectable people.

—ALDERMAN HADLEY, who was recently elected Lord Mayor of London, but whose election was not confirmed by his colleagues because of his pecuniary inability to sustain the dignity and dispense the hospitalities of the office, will be a candidate for a seat in the next Parliament in opposition to Mr. Fowler, who was selected in his stead to fill the office of Lord Mayor.

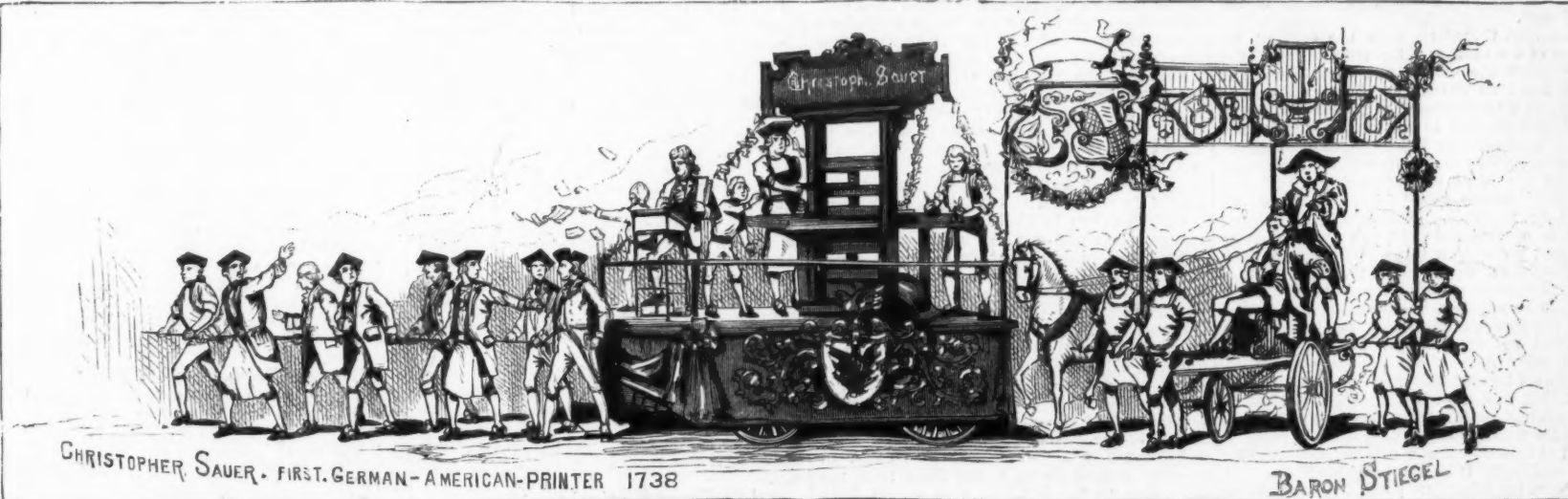
—WE think we agree with Rev. Dr. Deems when he says: "We have no objection to anybody striving to stick to all known truth in as consistent a manner as possible, but we set our faces against endeavoring to square the language of prayer with the last new thing in metaphysics and physical science as the Scottish minister is represented to have done, thus: 'Thou hast made the Sun, and Thou hast made the Moon, and the Comets also, which, in their eccentric movements round the centre of our system, sometimes approach so near that body that they are in imminent danger of being veiled.'"

—EL MAHDY, or the False Prophet of the Sudan, has sent an envoy to Alden to confer with the British authorities. This envoy brings letters from his leader, praying that Queen Victoria recognize him as the Suzerain of the Sudan, and asking that she render him such assistance as may enable him to completely free himself from the Khédive and the Porte. The Prophet desires that England should extend her protectorate over the whole of Egypt, giving him control of such territory as he now holds. In the Sudan the misapprehension probably prevails that England has permanently established herself in Egypt, hence the effort of the Prophet to ingratiate himself.

—A NEW and powerful Japanese steamship company has recently been organized for the purpose of competing with the Mitsui Bussan Steamship Company for the coastwise and foreign trade of Japan. Sixteen iron steamships, aggregating 20,800 tons, have been contracted for, and are now building on the Tyne and Clyde. This fleet of ships is to be completed in March, and additional vessels are soon to be ordered. The company has, moreover, a large fleet of sailing vessels. The president of the corporation, which starts with a capital of 16,000,000, is Admiral Ito, a Japanese of rank and influence, and, it is said, the company will enjoy peculiar advantages. The Mitsui Bussan Company has hitherto had a profitable monopoly of the carrying trade of Japan, but will now have a powerful rival, it is indeed, the new company does not absorb the old one.



NEW YORK CITY.—THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF BOSTON, ESCORTED BY THE "OLD GUARD," PASSING THE STOCK EXCHANGE, ON BROAD STREET, OCT. 3D.—FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 123.



PENNSYLVANIA.—THE BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, AT PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 6TH-9TH, OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF GERMANS IN THIS COUNTRY—SOME OF THE ALLEGORICAL TABLEAUX WHICH APPEARED IN THE PROCESSION.
FROM SKETCHES BY STAFF ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 123.

HAND AND RING.

(CONTINUED.)

BY ANNA KATHARINE GREEN,

AUTHOR OF "THE LEAVENWORTH CASE," "THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES," "THE DEFENSE OF THE BRIDE," ETC., ETC.

BOOK III.

THE SCALES OF JUSTICE.

CHAPTER XLII.—A LINK SUPPLIED.

"Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring." —*Titus Andronicus*.

"Make me to see't; or, at the least, so prove it,
That the probation bear no hinge nor loop
To hang a doubt on." —*Othello*.

MR. GRyce did not believe that Imogene Dare had visited Mrs. Clemmens before the assault, or, indeed, had held any communication with her. Therefore, when Mansell declared that he had never told his aunt of the attachment between himself and this young lady, the astute detective at once drew the conclusion that the widow had never known of that attachment, and this being so, the words which the prisoner had overheard must have referred, not to himself, as he supposed, but to some other man, and, if to some other man, why to the only one with whom Miss Dare's name was at that time associated; in other words to Mr. Orcutt!

Now it was not easy to measure the importance of a conclusion like this. For whilst there would have been nothing peculiar in this solitary woman, with the few thousands in the bank, boasting of her power to separate her nephew from the lady of his choice, there was everything that was significant in her using the same language in regard to Miss Dare and Mr. Orcutt. Nothing but the existence of some unsuspected bond between herself and the great lawyer could have accounted, first, for her feeling on the subject of his marriage; and, secondly, for the threat of interference contained in those very emphatic words—"I tell you, you never shall, not while I live"—a bond which, while evidently not that of love, was still of a nature to give her control over his destiny and make her, in spite of her lonely condition, the selfish and determined arbitrator of his fate.

What was that bond? A secret shared between them? The knowledge on her part of some fact in Mr. Orcutt's past life, which, if revealed, might serve as an impediment to his marriage? In consideration that the great mystery to be solved was, what motive Mr. Orcutt could have had for killing this woman, an answer to this question was manifestly of the first importance.

But before proceeding to take any measures to insure one, Mr. Gryce sat down and seriously asked himself whether there was any known fact, circumstantial or otherwise, which refused to fit into the theory that Mr. Orcutt actually committed this crime with his own hand, and at the time he was seen to cross the street and enter Mrs. Clemmens's house. For, whereas the most complete chain of circumstantial evidence does not necessarily prove the suspected party to be guilty of a crime, the least break in it is fatal to his conviction. And Mr. Gryce wished to be as fair to the memory of Mr. Orcutt as he would have been to the living man.

Beginning, therefore, with the earliest incidents of the fatal day, he called up, first, the letter which the widow had commenced but never lived to finish. It was a suggestive epistle. It was addressed to her most intimate friend, and showed in the few lines written a certain foreboding or apprehension of death remarkable under the circumstances. Mr. Gryce recalled one of its expressions. "There are so many," wrote she, "to whom my death would be more than welcome." So many! Many is a strong word; many means more than one, more than two; many means three at least. Now where were the three? Hildreth, of course, was one, Mansell might very properly be another, but who was the third? With Mr. Gryce's suspicions but one name suggested itself in reply. So far, then, his theory stood firm. Now what was the next fact known? The milkman stopped with his milk; that was at half-past eleven. He had to wait a few minutes, from which it was concluded the widow was up-stairs when he rapped. Was it at this time she was interrupted in her letter-writing? If so, she probably did not go back to it, for when Mr. Hildreth called, some fifteen minutes later, she was on the spot to open the door. Their interview was short; it was also stormy. Medicine was the last thing she wanted, besides her mind was evidently preoccupied. Showing him the door, she goes back to her work, and, being deaf, does not notice that he does not leave the house as she expected. Consequently her thoughts go on unhindered, and, her condition being one of anger, she mutters aloud and bitterly to herself as she flits from dining-room to kitchen in her labor of serving up her dinner. The words she made use of have been overheard, and here another point appears. For, whereas her temper must have been disturbed by the demand which had been made upon her the day before by her favorite relative and heir, her expressions of wrath at this moment were not leveled against him, but against a young lady who is said to have been a stranger to her, her language being: "You think you are going to marry him, Imogene Dare, but I tell you you never shall, not while I live." Her chief grievance, then, and the one thing uppermost in her thoughts, even at a time when she felt that there were many who desired her death, lay in this fact that a young and beautiful woman had manifested, as she supposed, a wish to marry Mr. Orcutt, the word *him* which she had used necessarily referring to the lawyer, as she knew nothing of Imogene's passion for her nephew.

But this is not the only point into which it

is necessary to inquire. For to believe Mr. Orcutt guilty of this crime one must also believe that all the other persons who had been accused of it were truthful in the explanations which they gave of the events which had seemingly connected them with it. Now, were they? Take the occurrences of that critical moment when the clock stood at five minutes to twelve. If Mr. Hildreth is to be believed, he was at that instant in the widow's front hall musing on his disappointment and arranging his plans for the future; the tramp, if those who profess to have watched him are to be believed, was on the kitchen portico; Craik Mansell, on the dining-room door step; Imogene Dare, before her telescope in Professor Darling's observatory. Mr. Hildreth, with two doors closed between him and the back of the house, knew nothing of what was said or done there, but the tramp heard loud talking, and Craik Mansell, the actual voice of the widow raised in words which were calculated to mislead him into thinking she was engaged in angry altercation with the woman he loved. What do all three do, then? Mr. Hildreth remains where he is; the tramp skulks away through the front gate; Craik Mansell rushes back to the woods. And Imogene Dare? She has turned her telescope towards Mrs. Clemmens's cottage, and, being on the side of the dining-room door, sees the flying form of Craik Mansell, and marks it till it disappears from her sight. Is there anything contradictory in these various statements? No. Everything, on the contrary, that is reconcilable.

Let us proceed, then. What happens a few minutes later? Mr. Hildreth, tired of seclusion and anxious to catch the train, opens the front door and steps out. The tramp, skulking round some other back door, does not see him; Imogene, with her eye on Craik Mansell, now vanishing into the woods, does not see him; nobody sees him. He goes, and the widow for a short interval is as much alone as she believed herself to be a minute or two before when three men stood, unseen by each other, at each of the three doors of her house. What does she do now?

Why, she finishes preparing her dinner, and then, observing that the clock is slow, proceeds to set it right. Fatal task! Before she has had an opportunity to finish it, the front door has opened again, Mr. Orcutt has come in, and, tempted perhaps by her defenseless position, catches up a stick of wood from the fireplace and, with one blow, strikes her down at his feet, and rushes forth again with tidings of her death.

Now, is there anything in all this that is contradictory? No; there is only something left out. In the whole of this description of what went on in the widow's house, there has been no mention made of the ring—the ring which it is conceded was either in Craik Mansell's or Imogene Dare's possession the evening before the murder, and which was found on the dining-room floor within ten minutes after the assault took place. If Mrs. Clemmens's exclamations are to be taken as an attempt to describe her murderer, then this ring must have been on the hand which was raised against her, and how could that have been if the hand was that of Mr. Orcutt? Unimportant as it seemed, the discovery of this ring on the floor, taken with the exclamations of the widow, makes a break in the chain that is fatal to Mr. Gryce's theory. Yet does it? The consternation displayed by Mr. Orcutt when Imogene claimed the ring and put it on her finger may have had a deeper significance than was thought at the time. Was there any way in which he could have come into possession of it before she did? and could it have been that he had had it on his hand when he struck the blow? Mr. Gryce bent all the faculties of his mind to inquire.

First, where was the ring when the lovers parted in the wood the day before the murder? Evidently in Mr. Mansell's coat-pocket. Imogene had put it there, and Imogene had left it there. But Mansell did not know it was there, so took no pains to look after its safety. It accordingly slipped out, but when? Not while he slept, or it would have been found in the hut. Not while he took the path to his aunt's house, or it would have been found in the lane, or, at best, on the dining-room doorstep. When, then? Mr. Gryce could think of but one instant, and that was when he threw his coat from one arm to the other at the corner of the house towards the street. If it rolled out then it would have been under an impetus, and, as the coat was flung from the right arm to the left, the ring would have flown in the direction of the gate and fallen, perhaps, directly on the walk in front of the house. If it had, its presence in the house was proof positive that Mr. Orcutt had carried it there, since he was the next person who went into the house.

But did it fall there? Mr. Gryce took the only available means to find out.

Sending for Horace Byrd, he said to him: "You were on the court-house steps when Mr. Orcutt left and crossed over to the widow's house?"

"Yes, sir."

"Were you watching him? Could you describe his manner as he entered the house; how he opened the gate; or whether he stopped to look about him before going in?"

"No, sir," returned Byrd; "my eyes may have been on him, but I don't remember anything especial that he did."

Somewhat disappointed, Mr. Gryce went to the District-attorney and put to him the same question. The answer he received from him was different. With a gloomy contraction of his brow, Mr. Ferris said:

"Yes, I remember his look and appearance very well. He stepped briskly, as he always did, and carried his head—wait!" he suddenly exclaimed, giving the detective a look, in which excitement and decision were strangely blended. "You think Mr. Orcutt committed this crime; that he left us standing on the court-house steps and crossed the street to

Mrs. Clemmens's house with the deliberate intention of killing her, and leaving the burden of his guilt to be shouldered by the tramp. Now, you have called up a memory to me that convinces me this could not have been. Had he had any such infernal design in his breast he would not have been likely to have stopped as he did to pick up something which he saw lying on the walk in front of Mrs. Clemmens's house."

"And did Mr. Orcutt do that?" inquired Mr. Gryce, with admirable self-control.

"Yes; I remember now distinctly. It was just as he entered the gate. A man meditating a murder of this sort would not be likely to notice a pin lying in his path, much less pause to pick it up."

"How if it were a diamond ring?"

"A diamond ring?"

"Mr. Ferris," said the detective, gravely, "you have just supplied a very important link in the chain of evidence against Mr. Orcutt. The question is, how could the diamond ring which Miss Dare is believed to have dropped into Mr. Mansell's coat-pocket have been carried into Mrs. Clemmens's house without the agency of either herself or Mr. Mansell? I think you have just shown." And the able detective, in a few brief sentences, explained the situation to Mr. Ferris, together with the circumstances of Mansell's flight, as gleaned by him in his conversation with the prisoner.

The District attorney was sincerely dismayed. The guilt of the renowned lawyer was certainly assuming positive proportions. Yet, true to his friendship for Mr. Orcutt, he made one final effort to controvert the arguments of the detective, and quietly said:

"You profess to explain how the ring might have been carried into Mrs. Clemmens's house, but how do you account for the widow having used an exclamation which seems to signify it was on the hand which she saw lifted against her life?"

"By the fact that it was on that hand."

"Do you think that probable if the hand was Mr. Orcutt's?"

"Perfectly so. Where else would he be likely to put it in the preoccupied state of mind in which he was? In his pocket? The tramp might have done that, but not the gentleman."

Mr. Ferris looked at the detective with almost an expression of fear.

"And how came it to be on the floor if Mr. Orcutt put it on his finger?"

"By the most natural process in the world. The ring made for Miss Dare's third finger was too large for Mr. Orcutt's little finger, and so slipped off when he dropped the stick of wood from his hand."

"And he left it lying where it fell?"

"He probably did not notice its loss. If, as I suppose, he had picked it up and placed it on his finger, mechanically, its absence at such a moment would not be observed. Besides, what clew could he suppose a diamond ring he had never seen before, and which he had had on his finger but an instant, would offer in a case like this?"

"You reason close," said the District-attorney; "too close," he added, as he recalled, with painful distinctness, the look and attitude of Mr. Orcutt at the time this ring was first brought into public notice, and realized that so might a man comport himself who, conscious of this ring's association with the crime he had just secretly perpetrated, sees it claimed and put on the finger of the woman he loves."

Mr. Gryce, with his usual intuition, seemed to follow the thoughts of the District attorney.

"If our surmises are correct," he remarked, "it was a grim moment for the lawyer when, secure in his immunity from suspicion, he saw Miss Dare come upon the scene with eager inquiries concerning this murder. To you, who had not the clew, it looked as if he feared she was not as innocent as she should be; but, if you will recall the situation now, I think you will see that his agitation can only be explained by his apprehension of her intuitions and an alarm lest her interest sprang from some mysterious doubt of him."

Mr. Ferris shook his head with a gloomy air, but did not respond.

"Miss Dare tells me," the detective resumed, "that his first act upon their meeting again at his house was to offer himself to her in marriage. Now you, or any one else, would say that was to show he did not mistrust her, but I say it was to find out if she mistrusted him."

Still Mr. Ferris remained silent.

"The same reasoning will apply to what followed," continued Mr. Gryce. "You cannot reconcile the thought of his guilt with his taking the case of Mansell and doing all he could to secure his acquittal. But you will find it easier to do so when I tell you that, without taking into consideration any spark of sympathy which he might feel for the man falsely accused of his crime, he knew from Imogene's lips that she would not survive the condemnation of her lover, and that, besides this, his only hope of winning her for his wife lay in the gratitude he might awaken in her if he succeeded in saving his rival."

"You are making him out a great villain," murmured Mr. Ferris, bitterly.

"And was not that the language of his own countenance as he lay dying?" inquired the detective.

Mr. Ferris could not say No. He had himself been too deeply impressed by that sinister look. He therefore confined himself to remarking, not without sarcasm:

"And now for the motive of this hideous crime—for I suppose your ingenuity has discovered one before this."

"It will be found in his love for Miss Dare," returned the detective; "but just how, I am not prepared to say."

"His love for Miss Dare! What had this plain and homespun Mrs. Clemmens to do with his love for Miss Dare?"

"She was an interference."

"How?"

"Ah, that, sir, is the question."

"So then you do not know?"

Mr. Gryce was obliged to shake his head.

The District-attorney drew himself up. "Mr. Gryce," said he, "the charge which has been made against this eminent man demands the very strongest proof in order to substantiate it. The motive, especially, must be shown to have been such as to offer an excuse to any man for suspecting him. No trivial or imaginary reason for his wishing this woman out of the world will answer in a case like this. You must prove that her death was absolutely necessary to the success of his dearest hopes, or your reasoning will only awaken distrust in the minds of all who hear it. The fame of a man like Mr. Orcutt is not to be destroyed by a passing word of delirium, or a specious display of circumstantial evidence such as you evolve from the presence of the ring on the scene of murder."

"I know it," allowed Mr. Gryce, "and that is why I have asked for a week."

"Then you still believe you can find such a motive?"

The smile which Mr. Gryce bestowed upon the favored object then honored by his gaze haunted the District-attorney for the rest of the week.

CHAPTER XLIII.—CONSULTATION.

"That he should die is worthy policy;
But yet we want a color for his death;
'Tis meet he be condemned by course of law."

—*Henry VI.*

MR. GRyce was perfectly aware that the task before him was a difficult one. To be himself convinced that Mr. Orcutt had been in possession of a motive sufficient to account for, if not excuse, this horrible crime, was one thing; to find out that motive and make it apparent to the world, was another. But he was not discouraged. Summoning his two subordinates, he laid the matter before them.

"I am convinced," said he, "that Mrs. Clemmens was a more important person to Mr. Orcutt than her plain appearance and humble manner of life would suggest. Do either of you know whether Mr. Orcutt's name has ever been associated with any private scandal, the knowledge of which might have given her power over him?"

"I do not think he was that kind of a man," said Byrd. "Since morning I have put myself in the way of such persons as I saw disposed to converse about him, and though I have been astonished to find how many there are now to say they never quite liked or altogether trusted this great lawyer, I have heard nothing said in any way derogatory to his private character. Indeed, I believe, as far as the ladies were concerned, he was particularly reserved. Though a bachelor, he showed no disposition to marry, and until Miss Dare appeared on the scene was not known to be even attentive to one of her sex."

"Some one, however, I forget who, told me that for a short time he was sweet on a certain Miss Pratt," remarked Hickory.

"Pratt? Where have I heard that name?" murmured Byrd to himself.

"But nothing came of it," Hickory continued. "She was not over and above smart, they say, and though pretty enough, did not hold his fancy. Some folks declare she was so disappointed, she left town."

"Pratt, Pratt!" repeated Byrd to himself. "Ah, I know now!" he suddenly exclaimed.

"While I stood around amongst the crowd, the morning Mrs. Clemmens was murdered, I remember overhearing some one say how hard she was on the Pratt girl."

"Humph!" ejaculated Mr. Gryce. "The widow was hard on any one Mr. Orcutt chose to admire."

"I don't understand it," said Byrd.

"Nor I," rejoined Mr. Gryce, "but I intend to before the week is out." Then abruptly: "When did Mrs. Clemmens come to this town?"

"Fifteen years ago," replied Byrd.

"And Orcutt—when did he first put in an appearance here?"

"At very much the same time, I believe."

"Humph! And did they seem to be friends at that time?"

"Some say Yes, some say No."

"Where did he come from—have you learned?"

"From some place in Nevada, I believe."

"And she?"

"Why, she came from some place in Nevada, too!"

"The same place?"

"That we must find out."

Mr. Gryce mused for a minute; then he observed:

"Mr. Orcutt was renowned in his profession. Do you know anything about his career—whether he brought a reputation for ability with him, or whether his fame was entirely made in this place?"

"I think it was made here. Indeed I have heard that it was in this court he pleaded his first case. Don't you know more about it, Hickory?"

"Yes; Mr. Ferris told me this morning that Orcutt had not opened a law-book when he came to this town. That he was a country schoolmaster in some uncivilized district out West, and would never have been anything more, perhaps, if the son of old Stephen Orcutt had not died, and thus made a vacancy in the law-office here which he was immediately sent for to fill."

"Stephen Orcutt? He was the uncle of this man, wasn't he?"

"Yes."

"And quite a lawyer, too?"

"Yes, but nothing like Tremont B. He was successful from the start. Had a natural aptitude, I suppose—must have had, to pick up the profession in the way he did."

"Boys," cried Mr. Gryce, after another short ruminative pause, "the secret we want to know is of long standing; indeed, I should not be surprised if it were connected with his

life out West. I will tell you why I think so. For ten years Mrs. Clemmens has been known to put money in the bank regularly every week. Now, where did she get that money? From Mr. Orcutt, of course. What for? In payment for the dinner he usually took with her? No, in payment of her silence on some past deed of his which he desired to be kept secret."

"But they have been here fifteen years, and she has only received money for ten."

"She has only put money in the bank for ten; she may have been paid before that and may not. I do not suppose he was in a condition to be very lavish at the outset of his career."

"You advise us, then, to see what we can make out of his early life out West?"

"Yes, and I will see what I can make out of hers. The link which connects the two will be found. Mr. Orcutt did not utter those surprising words, 'It was all for you, Imogene,' for nothing."

And, dismissing the two young men, Mr. Gryce proceeded to the house of Mr. Orcutt, where he entered upon an examination of such papers and documents as were open to his inspection, in the hope of discovering some allusion to the deceased lawyer's early history. But he was not successful. Neither did a like inspection of the widow's letters bring any new facts to light. The only result which seemed to follow these efforts was an increased certainty on his part that some dangerous secret lurked in a past that was so determinedly hidden from the world, and resorting to the only expedient now left to him, he resolved to consult Miss Firman, as being the only person who professed to have had any acquaintance with Mrs. Clemmens before she came to Sibley. To be sure, she had already been questioned by the coroner; but Mr. Gryce was a man who had ever found that the driest well could be made to yield a drop or two more of water if the bucket was dropped by a dexterous hand. He accordingly prepared himself for a trip to Utica.

(To be continued.)

THE NEWSDEALERS' WAR.

THE recent reduction in price of the New York Times, Tribune and Herald, with its consequent reduction in the profits of the newsdealers, has naturally caused great excitement among that hard-working class of the community. Their indignation was chiefly directed against the Herald, which, on reducing its price to two cents, cut down the profit of the newsdealers to one-third of a cent on each copy when they make their purchases at the office, and even less when they obtain their papers through a news company. The newsmen quickly resolved not to submit to these terms, and they set about organizing their forces in different quarters of New York and the surrounding cities, forming themselves into associations which pledged their members not to sell the Herald on the stand for less than three cents a copy, or deliver it at the door for less than twenty cents a week. The movement culminated in a parade and mass meeting of the newsdealers of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, on the evening of October 23. The procession formed on Madison Avenue, and numbered about 3,000 men and boys, who marched to the music of several bands, and carried a number of transparencies, bearing mottoes directed against the Herald and its proprietor. The procession marched to Cooper Institute, where a large meeting listened to addresses by John Swinton, James Redpath and others, and passed resolutions binding the associated newsdealers not to sell the Herald for less than the rates mentioned above. The demonstration was an imposing one, but the fight took on a new phase the next morning, when the Herald announced its purpose to establish stands for the sale of not only the Herald but all the other morning papers, at the established rates. The Herald proposed, in other words, to give the public, at its own expense, an entirely new system of newspaper service, which shall be superior to the present one, at the same time that it defeats the purpose of the dealers to require three cents for the Herald. With its limitless bank account and facilities for organization, it can undoubtedly carry out this purpose, and the end of the controversy is, therefore, likely to be different from what the dealers anticipated.

THE GERMAN BI-CENTENNIAL.

THE celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the first settlement of Germans in this country—that of thirteen German families at Germantown, Pa., in October, 1683—has been marked by peculiar demonstrations of enthusiasm in every city of the Union having any considerable German population. Very naturally, the grandest and most imposing celebration was in Philadelphia, the early history of which is closely identified with that of Germantown, now one of its most populous and charming suburbs. The great feature of the celebration in that city was the parade of the 8th Inst. The procession was divided into eight divisions, the first of which was Historic. The second was composed of military, and of Grand Army of the Republic Posts; the third, of singing and social societies, Odd-fellows, Knights of Pythias, Order of Red Men and charitable and beneficial societies; the fourth, of organizations of adjacent cities; the fifth, of butchers; the sixth, of bakers; the seventh, of brewers; and the eighth, of representatives of industries, trades and manufactures. The most picturesque and attractive of these divisions was the first, or Historic. Among the tableaux in this division, illustrative of the early history of the Germans in America, were the following:

An allegorical representation of Columbia and Germania, drawn by six horses and led by footmen.

William Penn on the Rhine, escorted by peasants of the seventeenth century.

Moravian Brothers, with Zelsberger, who, during the last century, founded in Bethlehem, Pa., the first school for the education of Indians, followed by Moravian Brothers and Indians on horseback.

Christopher Sauer, the pioneer of the German-American Press, who founded the first German printing house in America, in 1738, at Germantown, and published, in 1739, the first newspaper in the German language, and, in 1743, the first Bible in this country.

Franz Daniel Pastorius, author of the first declaration against slavery by the German-American Friends of Germantown, A. D. 1688.

The Goddess of Liberty, followed by General George Washington, General Lafayette and other prominent men of Revolutionary times, in barouches.

Christopher Ludwig (Ludwick), of Philadelphia, the first organizer of the first army bakery under General Washington.

In Newark, N. J., where there is a large German

population, the bi-centennial celebration was one of the most imposing demonstrations which has been seen in that city for many years. The entire population entered into the spirit of the occasion with genuine enthusiasm, and the day was a festival in the truest sense. We illustrate on our front page one of the historical tableaux of the procession. We also illustrate on page 123 a number of ancient memorials of the first settlement of Germantown, Pa. One of the views shows an old Dutch kitchen; another, a Dutch pipe-box; a third, an old-fashioned trunk, etc. The tomb of Christopher Ludwick, also illustrated, has this inscription:

IN MEMORY OF CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK

And his wife CATHARINE.

She died at Germantown, Pa., the 21 of Sep., 1796, aged 80 years and 5 months.

He died at Philadelphia the 17 of June, 1801, aged 80 years and 9 months.

He was born at Giesoquin, Hesse-Darmstadt, in Germany,

And learnt the baker's trade and business. In his early life he was a soldier and a sailor, and visited the East and West Indies.

In the year 1755 he came to and settled at Phila., and by his industry at his Trade and business acquired a handsome competency,

part of which he devoted to the service of his adopted country in the contest for the Independence of America.

For the Independence of America. He was appointed Baker-general of the Army, and for his faithful services received a written Testimony from the Commander-in-chief,

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Reader: Such was LUDWICK.

ART THOU POOR?

Venerate his Character.

ART THOU RICH?

Imitate his Example.

THE "ANCIENTS" OF BOSTON IN NEW YORK.

THE visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston to New York city last week, as the guests of the "Old Guard," proved to be an occasion of interest to the general public as well as to the two organizations of veterans. The reception and entertainment of the visitors was marked by the most lavish hospitality, and their welcome by the public when they appeared in the parade of Wednesday, the 3d instant, was in every way hearty and enthusiastic. As a spectacle the parade was most attractive. The Old Guard, radiant in red and white and gold, led the procession, two bands and a drum-corps supplying music. The Ancients followed, 275 strong. The officers carried halberds instead of swords, and the rank and file of the company were made up of brigadier-generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants, all wearing the uniform of the military organization of which they were or had been officers, and their insignia of rank. A few of the bright crimson coats and Uhlan helmets of the Boston Lancers, the bodyguard of the Governor of Massachusetts, lent a brilliant contrast to the more sombre uniforms surrounding them. The members of one company, which attracted much attention, wore a Continental uniform of black and white and buff, with boots with buff tops, cocked hats, and a profusion of lace at their wrists and in their bosoms. The line of march was through Broadway, Wall and Beaver Streets to Bowling Green, much enthusiasm being manifested by the bankers and brokers of the financial centre as the procession passed. The flag of the Stock Exchange was dipped, and for a few minutes the floor of the Exchange was nearly deserted, while the brokers were at the windows and on the sidewalks, lustily cheering the uniformed veterans. At Bowling Green the latter took the Sixth Avenue elevated road to the Twenty-third Street Station, whence the procession marched to the Union Square Plaza, where it was reviewed by Mayor Edson. The procession ended at Irving Hall, where lunch was served.

RECUMBENT STATUE OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL (NAPOLEON IV.).

THE recumbent figure of the Prince Imperial of France has recently been placed in position in the Royal Chapel of St. George's, at Windsor Castle, England. It is the loving memento of his companions, officers at Woolwich, and his admiring friends in England and elsewhere. The Queen and the royal household, with whom the Prince was a general favorite, were liberal subscribers to the statue fund. It was first proposed to place it in Westminster Abbey, but the proposition provoked such a violent opposition that the idea had to be abandoned. The Queen thereupon ordered it to be placed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The figure is a good representation, in face and outline, of the young Napoleon. It is made of pure white marble, resting on a base of the same material; the whole supported by a bronze pedestal, on which suitable French inscriptions commemorating his many virtues are inscribed. Our picture is from a photo, taken expressly for FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT PITTSBURGH.

THE City of Pittsburgh, Pa., has suffered a great disaster in the destruction by fire, on the 3d instant, of the Exposition Buildings, with their almost endless variety of exhibits illustrative of every branch of art, science and mechanical skill. The destruction was complete, and nothing but the site now remains of the magnificent structures. The fire, which was first discovered at two o'clock in the morning, attracted to the scene nearly the entire population of the city. The reflection of the flames illuminated the country for miles around. In one hour from the discovery of the fire a mere skeleton of a once magnificent structure was all that was left. The exhibits consisted of all varieties of products and industries, including many valuable relics, among which was the "Arabian," the old locomotive of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was the first locomotive built in this country. The loss will probably reach \$1,000,000, the value of the buildings destroyed being placed at \$150,000, the insurance being \$40,000. The exhibitors will sustain a loss of about \$800,000. An irreparable loss was occasioned by the destruction of the relic department. The cash value of the articles contained therein did not exceed \$10,000; but many cannot be replaced. The buildings destroyed were erected in 1875. The main building was 600 feet long and 150 wide. The other buildings were small.

THE oldest member of the Legion of Honor died in the Invalides, Paris, recently, at the age of ninety-four. He served under Napoleon in the Austrian campaign of 1809, was in the dreadful march from Moscow in 1812, and was decorated during the "hundred days" of Napoleon's return from Elba, in 1815.

Facts of Interest.

MR. SPURGEON'S popularity as an author exceeds anything known in the history of English literature. Of his "John Ploughman's Talk," first published in 1868, 320,000 copies have been sold.

AUSTIN, Texas, is now burning what is called "native coal," brought from the Mexican border, near Laredo, and which is sold for \$8.50 per ton. One ton of coal equals two cords of wood, for which the Austinites have to pay from \$16 to \$18 per cord.

MRS. A. B. CHURCHILL, of Montgomery, Ala., has the original copy of the Constitution of the Confederate States, the first communication ever addressed to the Congress by President Davis, and the first bond for \$50 issued by the Confederacy.

JUST as we are talking about a celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of Columbus's discovery of land on the Western Hemisphere, some Danish ethnologists are trying to prove that the Genoese navigator had borrowed all he knew from an old Iceland manuscript of the seventh century, in which this continent was fully described.

THE many and slow streams of lava which lately issued from the middle of the eastern side of the cone of Vesuvius have accumulated in considerable quantities, so as to form a small hill on that side of the mountain, and charge its contour at that part. The new lava is covered with beautiful white alkaline crystals.

THE number of paupers reported as recipients of Government aid in London, during the fourth week in August, was 84,639, more than half of whom were in workhouses. It is a frightful exhibit of misery, but it is a comfort to know that the number is 2,503 less than in the corresponding week of last year.

THE statistics of exportation of breadstuffs during the year show that Boston has increased about twenty-five per cent. in this traffic, Baltimore thirty per cent., Philadelphia over fifty per cent., and New Orleans 125 per cent. New York has fallen off about four per cent. In the past two months New York fell off over forty per cent., while Philadelphia exhibited a slight gain. The great gain noted at New Orleans is significant of a growing independence of the trunk lines of railroad.

SOME Philadelphians are about to settle an extensive stock farm in Kendall County, Texas, and to introduce silk culture.

CANADA'S new liquor law prohibits sales in towns that vote against them, and in others gives License Commissioners the power to refuse licenses at discretion. All bars must be closed from seven o'clock on Saturday afternoon until six on Monday morning.

THERE has been a remarkable boom this year in iron and steel ship-building on the Delaware River. So far the various yards have turned out fifty-one iron vessels and five steel ones, besides thirty-six wooden ones. The total tonnage of the iron and steel vessels has been 55,079 tons.

THERE are only six distilleries of rum in the country and all six are in Massachusetts. Of nearly half a million gallons of rum exported last year the greater part went to Africa.

IN 1866 the best railroad time between New York and New Orleans was five days, and a passenger had to make nine changes, many of them long rides from depot to depot. In 1869 the time was reduced to four days; in 1873 to three and a half days, and in 1878 to three days and only one change. Now the time has been reduced to fifty-eight hours.

IN proportion to its population Switzerland produces and consumes more spirits than any other country in the world. In the Canton of Berne last year the average consumption of spirits for each adult was more than two and a half gallons, exclusive of wine, beer and cider, which are also used in very large quantities. Berne is the least temperate of all the Swiss cantons, being the only one which imposes a tax on distilleries. In Geneva especially the habit of spirit-drinking is increasing and the amount consumed is enormous. The use of wine, beer and cider, it is said, is slightly decreasing, although in 1880 it was at the rate of fifty-two gallons per head of population.

THE German Empire has 7,719,382 women who have been married, and of these 1,909,382 are widows.

THE Swedish and Danish Governments have decided to lay down a new submarine cable between their respective countries. The cable, which will consist of four wires, will be laid from Helsingborg to Elsinore and by the Island of Hveen.

THE Central Pacific Railroad Company is building, in the Sacramento car-shops, a locomotive to weigh seventy-three tons and have five pairs of driving-wheels. The length of the driving-wheels and tender will be sixty-five feet, five inches. Diameter of cylinder, twenty-one inches; stroke, twenty-six inches; water capacity of tender, three thousand gallons.

THE signature of King Canonicus attached to the deed that he and his nephew, Miantonomi, gave to Roger Williams, has been enlarged and is to be cut on the face of the Canonicus memorial, soon to be dedicated by the Rhode Island Historical Society.

WILLIAM FAULKNER, of Burlington, Vt., is a striking instance of a man whose conscience troubles him for a deed which was decided by the courts to be meritorious. Twenty years ago, under great provocation, he shot and killed a ruffian, for which he was promptly acquitted on the plea of justifiable homicide. Nevertheless, for the last twenty years he has found it impossible to sleep after three o'clock in the morning. Remorse seized him at that hour, and for several hours after he is driven out of his house. As there is no place open at this time, he has made it a practice for many years past to go to the press-room of a daily paper, where he is always looked for exactly at 3:15 A. M. No one knows why he should be thus troubled with remorse for a crime of which he has been legally declared innocent.

AN underground telegraphic cable now connects Paris and Marseilles. The cable is laid in a cast-iron pipe six feet below the surface of the ground, and cost \$8,000,000. It is so arranged as to be easily inspected at any point along the line.

IT is said that the Chinese are surreptitiously entering California in great numbers from the north. The custom house officer at Port Townsend, W. T., states that owing to the lack of adequate protection it is comparatively easy to smuggle Chinamen across the border. While he is morally certain that this smuggling is going on, it is almost impossible to prove it legally.

SEVERAL years ago a Maryland farmer and his wife granted the request of a traveling stranger, and gave him a night's lodging. He told a story that interested them, and they allowed him to remain as their guest for several months. At last a cable message, which he had long said would come, was delivered, and he departed for Europe. He has lately sent his kind hostess and her husband a draft for \$10,000.

VERY little is said about the Panama Canal nowadays, but there is much more being done than when there was so much talk about it. Over 10,000 workmen are steadily at work, assisted by numerous excavators and other labor-saving machines. Thirty miles of excavation are in hand, and the work is proceeding as rapidly as could reasonably be expected. The death rate among the workmen has been considerably diminished through the precautions which the company has learned by hard experience to take in the way of huts and diet. How the financial affairs of the company stand there is no statement made, but there appears to be plenty of money on hand now. The pinch will probably come later on.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MRS. LANGTRY has sailed for this country, and will be accompanied on her coming tour by her mother.

GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR sailed for England last week, having been retained as counsel for O'Donnell, Carey's murderer.

MR. GEORGE BANCROFT celebrated his eighty-third birthday at Newport October 3d, and returns to Washington for the Winter.

CHRISTINE NILSSON has arrived in New York, looking ten years younger than she did last October, owing to a rest at European watering-places.

A BALLAD-SINGER at Limerick, Ireland, has just been sentenced to prison for one month for chanting the praises of O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey.

J. W. SIMONDS, of Concord, N. H., ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been elected president of the University of Dakota at Vermilion.

THE preparation of Judge Black's biography, essays, speeches and state papers, will be assumed by his son, Lieutenant-Governor Black, of Pennsylvania.

THE remains of the late M. Tourguénief, the Russian novelist, which were temporarily deposited in a mortuary chapel at Paris, have been removed to Russia.

LOTTA, the actress, is in Paris, but pestered by the blackmailing rascal who pretends to be her husband, and she sends to her counsel, a Philadelphia lawyer, for advice.

MRS. MINNIE HAUK has, on account of her American engagements, declined a recent offer to appear in twelve performances during December at the Grand Opera at Rome.

MOODY and SANKER, the evangelists, sailed for Europe last week. They will work in the larger towns of Southern Ireland until November 1st and then go to London for the Winter.

ROBERT BROWNING is in excellent health and spirits, and has been spending the Summer at a secluded retreat in an Alpine pass only to be reached by mules. He soon goes to Venice.

A STATUE of Daniel Rowlands has lately been unveiled at Llanrethel, Wales. He was the founder of the Calvinistic Methodist Church, which is now the most numerous sect in the Principality.

MATTHEW ARNOLD will leave Liverpool for New York on Saturday of this week in the *Servia*, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mr. Arnold intends to return at the end of February.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S health is greatly improved. She takes long walks daily. Her cheerfulness has returned. She will remain at Balmoral until November, and has ceased to require medical attention.

ELLEN TERRY, who is expected to support Irving in this country, is in feeble health. She stated several times at the wings during the recent performances at Hamburg. The doctors advise rest.

THE autobiography of Anthony Trollope reveals incidents of poverty and misery during his boyhood and youth. It shows that, between 1847 and 1879, he received sixty-nine thousand pounds for his works.

REAR-ADMIRAL PIERCE CHOSEY, commanding the Asiatic Station, has asked to be placed on the retired list under the provision relative to forty years' service. He is anxious to return to look after his domestic affairs.

REV. DR. DEEMS, of the Church of the Strangers, has been kept from his pulpit by sickness only once in the last twenty years, and only seven Sundays in a ministry of forty-four years, and three of those were caused by a sprained ankle.

A MONUMENT commemorative of the deeds of Urbano Rattazzi, the compatriot of Garibaldi, who died in 1873, was unveiled at Alessandria, Italy, last week. King Humbert, with several of his Ministers and many members of the Chamber of Deputies, was present.

NAPOLEON B. AINSWORTH, a Choctaw Indian living in the Indian Territory, was married at Bellevue, N. C., a few days ago to Miss Emily, daughter of ex-Sheriff Thompson. The bride wore Indian red silk and all the attendants were dressed in brilliant Indian costumes.

MR. IRVING'S provincial successes continue. At puritan Edinburgh more money was taken than was ever drawn by an English theatre, except Drury Lane, for a dramatic performance. Some of the Presbyterians got into trouble for attending the performance. One minister was hauled before his elders.

FATHER HYACINTHE'S wife, accompanied by her son, has come to this country, bringing letters from Father Hyacinthe to his many friends in the United States, and they hope to be able, during their stay, to collect quite a sum of money, which will be devoted to the support of the Gallican Church in Paris.

THE widow of Rev. Elkanah Walker is probably the sole survivor of the women who rode across the plains to Oregon on horseback in the early days. She resides at Forest Grove, in that State, and is still in good health. The saddle on which she rode across the plains forty-five years ago is still in her possession.

IT is said that there is no photograph of the Rev. Phillips Brooks, the popular Boston clergyman, in existence that can be put upon the market. Once a photographer obtained a negative and began to print portraits of the preacher, but Mr. Brooks visited him, bought the plate and the whole collection, and destroyed them all.

THE Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, has engaged an architect to prepare plans for a villa to be erected for his family at Shelter Island, where he and his son-in-law, the Rev. E. B. Coe, have purchased five of the largest lots in Prospect Grove, with a water front nearly 300 feet. The Rev. Mr. Coe is to erect a cottage also.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL GRESHAM has been doing what some people—with uncomplimentary opinions of former Cabinet officers—consider a curious, unprecedented and almost revolutionary thing—namely, looking up some fresh facts upon which to base his annual report. He has a notion that it is his duty to know a good deal more about his department than his subordinates tell him.

JUDGE KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, who is still in Paris, is slowly recovering his health. He is very impatient at the stubbornness of his complaint, and longs to get back home and re-enter the political field, from which he seems to think he has been absent too long. The doctors, however, say that exertion or excitement of any kind may prove injurious, and have forbidden his sailing for two or three weeks.

A LIFE-SIZE STATUE of John Brown, the attendant of Queen Victoria, is to be placed on a pedestal erected in the grounds at Balmoral. The site selected by the Queen is to the south of the castle, and the statue will be visible from its windows. A monument in memory of Brown is to be put up in the Prince Consort's museum, at Frogmore, and he will also be commemorated by a tablet in the nave at St. George's Chapel.



PENNSYLVANIA.—THE CENTENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, IN CHRIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 3D.
FROM SKETCHES BY SCHELL.—SEE PAGE 125.



GREAT BRITAIN.—THE RECUMBENT STATUE OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE (NAPOLEON IV.), RECENTLY PLACED IN THE ROYAL CHAPEL OF ST. GEORGE'S, WINDSOR.
FROM A PHOTO. TAKEN EXPRESSLY FOR "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER."—SEE PAGE 123.

KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN.

THE insults which were heaped upon King Alfonso of Spain during his recent visit to Paris have caused a great sensation, not only in France and Spain, but throughout Europe. The King was on his way home from Germany, where the Emperor had treated him with marked cordiality, and, as a special token of good-will, had appointed him to the colonelcy of a Uhlan regiment. The news that the King had accepted this position caused great indignation in Paris, and when it was announced, on September 29th, that he was to reach the city on that day, immense crowds of the workmen and lower classes congregated outside of the railway station where he was expected to alight. President Grévy, accompanied by his Cabinet Ministers, met King Alfonso at the station. The crowd hooted and hissed the King upon his appearing, crying, "Down with the Uhlan King!" A band attempted to play the Spanish national anthem, but the crowd made so great a clamor that it was almost inaudible. The houses and balconies along the route traversed by His Majesty were thronged with people, and the clamor continued in all the streets through which the cortege passed, insulting cries, directed at the King, being continually raised. The King proceeded to the Spanish Embassy and afterwards visited President Grévy at the Palace of the Elysée. On returning to the Embassy the King was again hooted and assailed with insulting cries. The following day was Sunday, and the King attended Mass at the Church of St. Cloud. He afterwards visited Epinay, and upon his return was met by President Grévy, who tendered an apology to the King for the behavior of the mob, in the name of the French people, who, he said, should not be confounded with the authors of the hostile manifestation. He begged the King to accept an invitation to a banquet at the Palace of the Elysée that evening, to be attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, to which Alfonso replied that he had come to Paris animated by the most friendly sentiments towards France, and, as a proof of this friendship, he would accept the invitation. The King went to the Palace of the Elysée at seven o'clock in the evening, and found gathered there all the French Ministers, except M. Thibaudin, Minister of War, and M. Meunier, Minister of Agriculture. President Grévy wore the Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece. King Alfonso conversed for half an hour after the banquet with President Grévy and Prime Minister Ferry. The King made an excellent impression upon the guests. M. Grévy urged him to remain in Paris another day, but he insisted upon cutting short his visit, and started for Spain early the next morning.

The news of the insults to the King caused great indignation in Madrid. A group of excited youths went in the direction of the French Embassy crying, "Long live the Uhlan King! down with the French!" but dispersed on seeing that the Embassy was protected by a strong body of police. Placards were posted in various parts of the city violently attacking France. At one of the theatres the audience compelled an actress to substitute the national air for some French couplets forming a portion of the play which was being performed. A great demonstration occurred when the King reached the capital on Tuesday afternoon. An enormous crowd completely blockaded the streets between the railway station and the royal palace. Flags were displayed in every part of the city, and many shops were closed. The Queen went to the Escorial to meet the King, whom the Cabinet Ministers, civil and military officers, and many Deputies and Senators, welcomed at the station. On the arrival of the train loud cheers were raised, lasting several minutes. Their Majesties proceeded to the palace in a carriage, unescorted. They were surrounded and followed by a great mass of people. The plaudits continued along the whole route, ladies in carriages and on balconies waving their handkerchiefs. The enthusiasm was greatest in the square before the palace, where thousands had assembled,



ALFONSO XII, KING OF SPAIN.

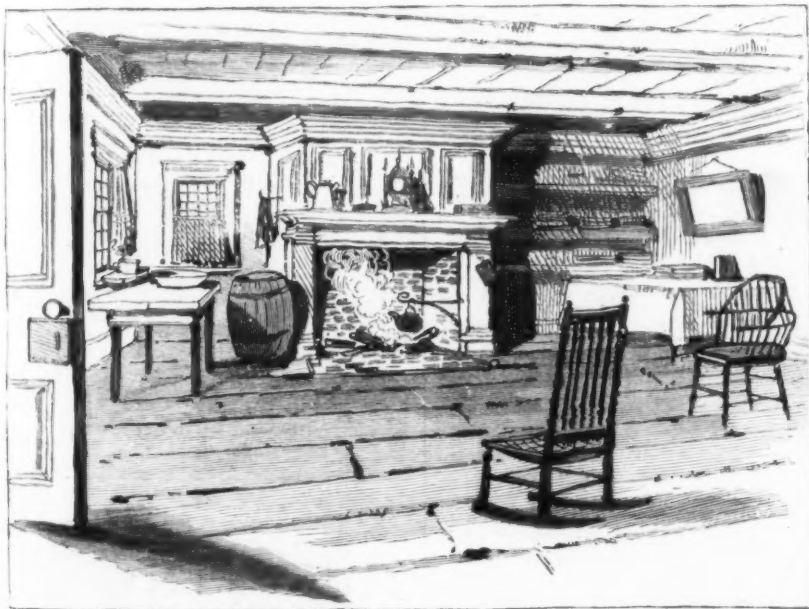
profession, participating meanwhile in political affairs. He served as supervisor, and as president of that town, for several years, was first elected a Member of Assembly in 1875, and re-elected in 1876. He is a gentleman of character and ability.

HON. HART B. HOLTON,

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

HON. HART B. HOLTON, the Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland, is a native of the State, having been born, near Elkton, on October 13th, 1835.

He was educated at the public schools and an Academy in Chester, Pa., and at eighteen began teaching school. He continued at this vocation for four years, and then went into the employ of a Baltimore manufacturer. He made steady progress in business, and soon became prominent in politics, being chosen in 1862 by the Unconditional Union party to represent Howard County in the Maryland Senate. He served in that body until 1867, acquiring an enviable reputation as a member of sound judgment and most excellent business principles. At the expiration of his term of service in the Senate he left politics and devoted his attention wholly to business. In 1877 he removed to "The Meadows," six miles from Baltimore, one of the most beautiful estates in the country. Mr. Holton has given much time and study to the improved breed of trotting horses, and on his estate is one of the finest stock farms in the United States. He remained in private life until last year, when the Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District nominated him for Congress, and although the district had previously been Democratic, Mr. Holton was elected by a majority of



PENNSYLVANIA.—AN OLD DUTCH KITCHEN AT GERMANTOWN.—SEE PAGE 123.

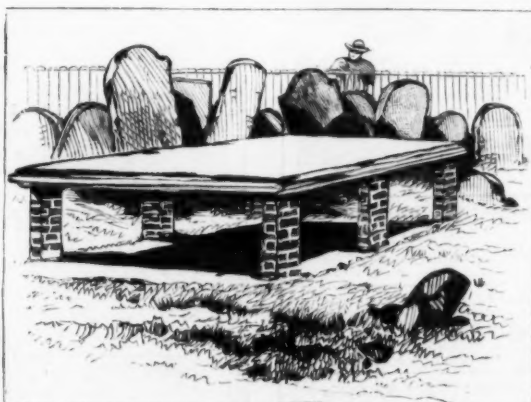
almost stopping the progress of the royal carriage. The people clung to the horses' heads, compelling the King's carriage to go at a walking pace. The King appeared on the balcony of the palace several times, and afterwards held a popular reception. In the evening a grand serenade was given before the palace by all the bands of the garrison. Many houses throughout the city were illuminated. It is estimated that 30,000 persons attended the reception. The King ordered that no one should be refused admittance to the palace. The salons could scarcely contain the immense crowd of aristocrats, officers, private soldiers, students and workmen. At the reception many knelt at the King's feet and kissed his hands. The King showed the populace the baby Princess from a balcony of the palace. On the following day the King and Queen rode in the park of the Buen Retiro, and were loudly cheered by the great crowds which gathered along the route.

HON. ISAAC H. MAYNARD.

HON. ISAAC H. MAYNARD, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State of New York, is in the forty-sixth year of his age, having been born at Bovina, Delaware County, in this State, on the 9th of April, 1838. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1862, and was admitted to the Bar in the following year. Since 1865 he has lived in Stamford, and practiced his



MARYLAND.—HON. HART B. HOLTON, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. FROM A PHOTO. BY BENDANN.



PENNSYLVANIA.—TOMB OF CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK, BAKER-GENERAL OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY AT GERMANTOWN.—SEE PAGE 123.

over 1,500. Being now forty-eight years of age, he is in the prime of his manhood, more capable than ever of undertaking a vigorous contest for the Governorship.

CENTENNIAL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE Thirty-third General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States opened at Philadelphia on the 3d of October, and will be in session about three weeks. The opening services were appropriately held in old Christ Church, one of the oldest of the sacred edifices of the city, the corner-stone having been laid in 1727, and about which cluster the memories not alone of the

pioneer efforts which led up to the permanent foundation of Episcopacy in this country, but to the establishment of the nation. The day marked the centennial of that meeting of the Connecticut clergy, in 1783, when the Rev. Dr. Seabury was chosen to secure Episcopal succession for the Church in the New World, which he did at the hands of the Church in Scotland; and it was in Christ Church, in 1785, that the first General Convention of the American Church was held. It was also in this sacred structure that the pioneers of America, the Revolutionary sires, the men who led the armies in the struggle for independence, and the patriotic statesmen who legislated for the establishment of the Republic, on each recurring Sabbath engaged in prayer and praise and acknowledged the sovereignty of the Almighty Father, through whose interposition alone could peace and prosperity be obtained. Its venerable walls, with its mural tablets; its tiled floor, with the broad slabs of marble covering the remains of departed Christians, ministers and laymen; the chancel, in which stood and preached Bishop White, and beneath which repose all that is earthly of the dead prelate; the beautiful chandelier of twenty-four burners, brought to Philadelphia in 1744 by Captain Seymour from London, and purchased of him for £56, pendant from the ceiling in the centre of the church; and the pews of Washington, Franklin and Hopkinson, all speak of the stirring times of the past. The old pulpit, its winding stairs without ornament, of plainness almost severe, relieved by a band of gold at its upper edge, standing far out from the chancel, is a constant reminder of the olden time; while the gold alms-dish, presented to the House of Bishops by the Convocation of Canterbury, England, occupied a place upon the altar, surrounded by the silver vessels of the communion service presented to the parish by Queen Anne in 1708. The interior of the church, which has recently been restored to its primitive condition, presented a very plain and neat appearance. The chancel had been extended to the pulpit, in order to accommodate the large number of Church dignitaries who participated in the service. The altar vestments and hangings were in white, on which were embroidered the words "Hallelujah." The altar was handsomely decorated with white roses and chrysanthemums, with a background of palms, while on each side of the altar were lighted candelabras. In the windows were placed different plants, the whole forming a very pretty appearance. Forty-eight dioceses are represented in the convention, each of which is entitled to four clerical and four lay delegates. These, with one clerical and one lay delegate each from every missionary diocese, make up what is termed the Lower House, where most of the business will originate. The church was early filled with a congregation containing some of the best known men of the country, all of whom rose as the Bishops, between fifty and sixty in number, marched up the middle aisle. The venerable Presiding Bishop Smith and the Lord Bishop of Rochester, England, walked together, the other prelates following them in the order of their seniority. The music was finely rendered by a choir formed especially for the occasion. Among those who conducted the services were the Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, of New York, and the Lord Bishop of



PENNSYLVANIA.—SOME RELICS OF THE FIRST SETTLERS OF GERMANTOWN.—SEE PAGE 123.

Rochester. Bishop Potter, of New York, was to have been the preacher, but owing to feebleness he was not able to be present. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, took Bishop Potter's place, selecting for his subject, "The Growth of the Church during the Last Hundred Years."

The House of Bishops met for organization after the services, and elected Dr. H. C. Potter secretary. At four o'clock the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies met for organization in the Church of the Holy Trinity, which is much better adapted for the meeting than Christ Church. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, was among those nominated for president, and created much laughter by stating that he was not a candidate for a presidency of anything. Rev. Dr. E. E. Beardslee, of New Haven, who presided over the last House, was re-elected.

The most important business to come before the convention will be the report of the Committee on the "Enrichment of the Prayer Book," for which purpose they were appointed three years ago, and this is likely to excite an animated discussion between the High and Low Church parties. The report is understood to be simply for a revision and enlargement of the present book without any change of doctrine. If it should be adopted, it must be ratified by each of the dioceses, and finally re-adopted by the next General Convention. The next subjects of interest will be the mission work



NEW YORK.—HON. ISAAC H. MAYNARD, DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

among the negroes and Indians, the approval of the divisions of the Dioceses of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, the election of a Missionary Bishop for Dakota, and the ratification of the election of Dr. Kneckerbocker as Bishop of Indiana, Dr. Randolph as Assistant Bishop of Virginia, and Dr. H. C. Potter as Assistant Bishop of New York.

FUN.

"Dixy has good ears for music, hasn't he?" asked one member of a choir of another. "Well," was the reply, "he has good ears, but I didn't know they were for music; I thought they were to brush the flies off the top of his head with."

"Never would call a boy of mine 'Alias,'" said Mrs. Jones, of Huntsville, Ala. "If I had a hundred to name. Men by that name is allus cuttin' up capers. Here's Alias Thompson, Alias Williams, Alias the Night-hawk—all been took up for stealin'."

The little daughter of the editor of the Tiffin, O., Daily Star was immediately and permanently relieved of a severe cough by three doses of Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. A twenty-five cent bottle of this valuable remedy will cure the worst cough.

IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING

To GET an honest medical opinion in your case, if you are suffering from any chronic disease, as Consumption, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Rheumatism, etc., from Drs. STARKLEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, who are making wonderful cures with a new treatment for chronic diseases. Write to them and give a clear statement of your case. They will answer promptly as to your chances of relief under their new Vitalizing Treatment. It will cost you nothing, as no charge is made for consultation. If, however, you do not wish to consult them at present, drop a postal card asking for their pamphlet, in which you will get a history of the discovery, nature and action of their new remedy, and a large record of cases treated successfully. Among these cases you may find some exactly resembling your own.

A young woman in an Ohio town has married her brother's wife's father. When last seen she was busy with a compass and a dictionary trying to study out what relation she was to herself.

BEAUTY'S GREAT ENTERPRISE.

AN ORGAN EVERY FIVE MINUTES.

We are reliably informed that DANIEL F. BEATTY, the enterprising organ-builder of Washington, New Jersey, is now finishing a completed instrument every five (5) minutes, and that there are 5,000 constantly in process of manufacture in his great works. Read his new advertisement in this issue carefully, and order an organ without delay if you desire to secure the lowest limited time price of only \$49.75.

THE H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING CO., New York, have been awarded the Silver Medal over all competitors at the Amsterdam Exposition for their Asbestos Materials, Liquid Paints, Roofing, Boiler Coverings, Steam Packings, Millboard, etc., etc. A substantial victory for American goods.

The official books show that BLACKWELL & Co. pay nearly two-thirds of all the revenue collected on tobacco in their district. Their facilities for packing and storing—that the tobacco may not be hurried, but may have time to cure and sweeten in a natural way, are the largest and finest in the world. These facts are mentioned to show that when you use BLACKWELL'S DURHAM LONG CUT in your pipe or cigarette, you necessarily smoke a pure tobacco.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bedbugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

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As old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

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Richly Decorated Fr'h China Tea Sets, 44 pcs. 12.00
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Beats the white of the Eggs thoroughly in ten seconds. The Beating Floats revolve on two centres, one inch apart, and curiously interlace each other. Notice them. No joints or rivets to get loose. Cleaned instantly. Money refunded if you are not delighted with it. A woman and her "Dover Beater" cannot be separated. The only article in the world that is warranted to delight the purchaser. For 50cts. one is sent by mail, postpaid. Dover Stamping Co., Boston, Mass.

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Stomach Bitters.

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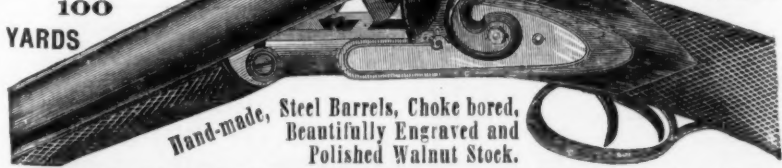
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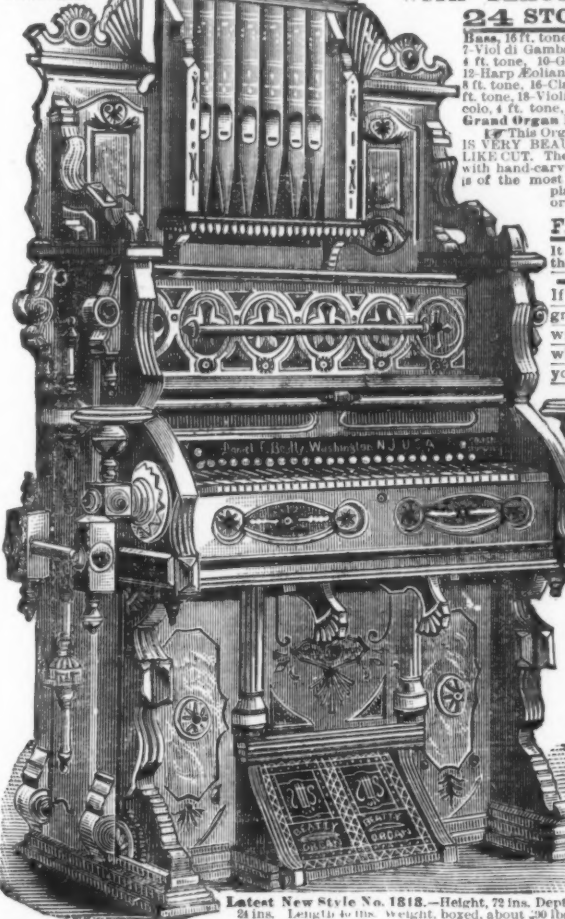
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